

CHINESE GROUP
WINS FAVOR AT
PACIFIC COUNCILRepublic's Case and Person-
nel of Representatives Are
Making ImpressionNATIONAL AUTONOMY
IS STRONGLY PLEADEDOrientals Present Their Views
on Tariff, Extraterritorial
Rights, and ImmigrationBy PAUL HUTCHINSON
Managing Editor of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H., July 9 (By Mail)

The most conspicuous success so far scored by any group participating in the Institute of Pacific Relations has been won by the members from China. If China could be as effective in settling her internal problems as she invariably seems to be in impressing international gatherings, she would soon take her place among the great powers. It is an open secret that, although China lost her contention at the Paris peace conference, her delegates were a remarkable personal success there.

At the Washington conference, the same conquest of sympathies proved easy for the men from the distracted Oriental republic. Now the Institute of Pacific Relations is beginning to acknowledge the strength of the Chinese case, while there is a growing admiration for the qualities evidenced by the individual Chinese representatives.

Delegation's High Ability

The strong men of the Chinese delegation have proven to be T. Z. Koo, L. T. Chen, Tan Chen, James Y. C. Yen and S. T. Wen. Mr. Koo is on his way back to China after spending 1½ years in Europe and America as a traveling secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation. While serving in that capacity he also acted as the representative of the National Anti-Opium Society of China at the International Opium Conference, held in Geneva. There are many who are speaking of Mr. Koo as the most brilliant and influential attendant at this institute.

Dr. Tan Chen is professor of sociology in Tsinghua College, school supported by American indemnity funds near Peking. He is credited with doing much of the research work for the Chinese group, and with being the best informed member of it in regard to the details of political and economic issues. Mr. Chen and Mr. Yen have the gift of public appeal to a remarkable degree. The former is a Y. M. C. A. secretary in Shanghai and the latter the director of the Chinese movement that has already gathered 2,000,000 Chinese illiterates in night schools.

Mr. Wen is the ranking member of the group from a political point of view. Formerly a member of the Kuangsu, and later of Shanghai, and superintendent of customs in that city, Mr. Wen acquired prominence a little more than a year ago when he conducted the negotiations with the brigands who had held up the Blue Express on the Shanghai-Peking railway, and obtained the release of the foreigners who were being held for ransom.

Tariff Fixed Years Ago

The energy of the Chinese group is being concentrated on the agitation of the tariff autonomy, extraterritoriality and immigration issues. Of the three, extraterritoriality is without doubt the one which bulks largest in Chinese thought, but all three are being given large attention.

The Chinese tariff situation has been up in international gatherings before. It figured conspicuously in the Washington Conference. It grows out of the fact that, since the treaties forced from China after the opium war, 82 years ago, China has not had the right to fix her own tariff duties, which are held at a nominal rate of 5 per cent ad valorem, with this rate fixed on the basis of prices which result in an actual collection of not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the true value of the imports. In a plea made before the institute as a whole, Dr. Tan Chen advanced five reasons why this system should be abolished and China given control of her own tariff rates.

"Tariff autonomy," Dr. Chen said, "is a sovereign right enjoyed by every independent state and should therefore not be denied China. The present arrangement is clearly an infringement of China's sovereignty."

Reciprocity Prevented

"In the second place, the present tariff is unscientific in that it draws no distinction between raw materials and manufactured goods, nor between necessities and luxuries. In addition, by this tariff system China is deprived of the privilege of making reciprocity arrangements with other powers for certain commodities. Thus, Chinese manufactured silk imported into the United States is taxed at from 35 to 60 per cent, whereas imports from these countries into China are uniformly taxed at 5 per cent ad valorem." He continued:

Third, the present tariff is inelastic in that it does not respond to the rise and fall in prices of commodities. The ratio is rigidly fixed by treaty and no revision is possible without the unanimous consent of more than a dozen powers. As each country naturally desires to promote its own commercial interests in China, and as the industries of these nations vary in character, they all seek to avoid any revision or increase which will hurt the industries of their own countries. Thus, tariff revision in China has been extremely difficult.

The present tariff yields too little revenue to the national government.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Methodists Ask Britain to Stop
Export of Liquor to Bahamas

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20
A RESOLUTION calling upon the British Government to prohibit the exportation of liquor to the Bahamas for "transference to the United States in violation of the prohibition law" has been passed by the Methodist Wesleyan conference, now in session at Lincoln.

Sir Robert Perks, supporting this resolution, said that ship-owners and underwriters should also be approached to prevent the carriage and insurance of this liquor.

Walter Runciman, Liberal member of Parliament for Swansea, speaking later, said he could not understand how anybody engaged in this trade could "sleep comfortably in his bed."

Another resolution passed, supports the Temperance Council of Christian Churches program for dealing with intemperance, money-lending, gambling, improper press reports, and Sunday amusements.

The Rev. Henry Carter, in this connection, declared "The battle against drink can be won in this generation."

The conference yesterday attended a special service in Lincoln cathedral, where the Bishop of Lincoln and the Rev. Thomas Kirkup, secretary of the Wesleyan conference, both spoke upon the hope of the reunion of Christian churches.

HOPEFUL FARM
REPORT GIVEN
MR. COOLIDGESenator Curtis Says Good
Prices and Crops Sat-
isfy Kansans

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 20 (AP)

An optimistic report on farm conditions and the hope for a tax reduction were brought to President Coolidge today by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas.

Here for a three-day conference with the President, Mr. Curtis expects to take up to some extent the Administration's legislative program for next session. He sees no need for a special session meanwhile. Good prices and good crops are giving satisfaction to the farmers generally, he said. He based his report on a recent visit to the west, particularly his home state.

If any legislation is attempted next session for the farmer, he thinks it should provide for some assistance in co-operative marketing.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill last session as did Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, but he said he had no definite plan now for farm relief legislation other than a suggestion that the Government aid in providing better marketing facilities.

The Republican leader is a member of the finance committee and believes the tax reduction amounting to at least \$300,000,000 will be possible. This can be increased to even \$500,000,000, he declared, if a reorganization of the government department is brought about to prevent duplication. Senator Curtis supports in the main the reorganization bill presented last session which provides for a new executive department, but he thinks this program could be carried even farther so as to wipe out some of the unnecessary bureaus.

As chairman of the Rules Committee Senator Curtis thinks a revision of the rules is desirable, but he told the Executive he did not think the campaign for a general revision of the rules should be allowed to take up the time of the Senate next session with important legislation pending. Vice-President Dawes now is conducting a public campaign for revision of the Senate rules.

In regard to a possible special session of Congress should an emergency arise, Mr. Curtis said he believed a suspension of activities in the anthracite coal fields could be averted before the present wage agreement ends on Aug. 31.

STREET COMMISSIONERS BACK
NEW TERMINAL PARKING PLANSurvey Now in Progress to Determine if Land Is Available
Near Kenmore, Kendall Square, Forest Hills, and
Other Stations of Boston Elevated

Characterizing the plan to relieve traffic congestion in Boston through the establishment of parking areas adjacent to some of the rapid transit terminals of the Boston Elevated from which the business district can be reached by subway, elevated or bus within a few minutes, as eminently feasible, the city street commission has added its endorsement to these proposals.

Thomas J. Hurley, chairman of the board, expressed the opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that such a plan would prove an effective help in alleviating the parking conditions in Boston. He gave assurance that the street commissioners would lend co-operation in making it possible.

He explained that while the city was at present engaged in drafting a set of regulations which can cope with the immediate difficulties of parking in the business district, the commission felt the need no less of working toward a system which will anticipate the tremendous increase of motor vehicles in the next few years, and which will on a large scale prepare for the situation.

A survey to determine the extent of unused land available for automobile parking at such stations as Kenmore, Kendall Square, Forest Hills, Andrew Square, Fields Corner and others is being undertaken at the

Frontage Meter
Measures CropsInstrument Attached to Speed-
ometer of Motorcar Keeps
Tab on Acreage

DES MOINES, Ia., July 20 (By the Associated Press)—A "frontage meter," attached to a speedometer of a car, has great possibilities in helping statisticians forecast crop acreages, Lacey F. Riskey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, here says.

The instrument, which was invented by a Mississippi man, is attached to a speedometer of a motorcar and records the frontage of different crops along the road. The operator pushes a button every time the kind of crop being passed changes.

Twenty-six of these machines have been built by the Department of Agriculture and two of them are being used in this State. Routes totaling 4000 miles have been mapped out covering practically every section of the State and the machines are being sent over these roads for the second time this summer.

AMERICA LEADS WORLD
IN 'GAS' CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Gasoline consumption is far more extensive in the United States than anywhere else in the world. A Commerce Department survey shows per capita consumption in this country to have reached 69.3 gallons a year, while England was second with an average of only 11.6 gallons. One year's consumption in China would not keep the automobiles of the United States running eight hours.

To supply the demand, American production of gasoline was increased from 1,500,000,000 gallons in 1914 to 9,000,000,000 gallons in 1924. The United States accounted for 79 per cent of the world's total consumption last year, while at the same time exporting \$160,000,000 worth of the commodity.

FARINACCI DOUBTS
MATTEOTTI AMNESTY

By Radio

ROME, July 20—Signor Farinacci, member of the Fascist directory, speaking at Syracuse yesterday, referred to the rumor of amnesty for those involved in the Matteotti kidnapping and murder, and the consequent notion that the affair would thereby be ended.

The deputy, apropos of the latter point, maintained that while such procedure might suit the Opposition, it would not meet with the approval of the Fascist, who foresee the Opposition's ultimate complete condemnation.

NEW ALIEN CODE
IS TO BE DRAWN
BY MR. JOHNSONHouse Committee Head
Says Registration Plan
Is Not Espionage

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20—Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, and author of the "Immigration Restriction Act," has summoned the House Immigration Committee to assemble at the Capitol on Nov. 1 to lay the foundations of "the alien code," which will be submitted to the Sixty-Ninth Congress.

The "code" is to serve the purpose which its title indicates. Proceeding on the theory that the new law fixes American immigration policy with finality as far as the restrictive tenet is concerned, Mr. Johnson and his colleagues are now bent upon "codification" of the law. It is desired to dispense with "the hedge-podge" of both the immigration and naturalization statutes by simplifying them all along the line.

Mr. Johnson is under no illusions as to the difficulties in prospect. He knows these will be numerous. He doubts whether the proposed legislation can be accomplished in two years. The Washington legislator, however, is an avowed opponent of the plan to dilute it with "selective immigration." He has no sympathy with the project to that end which the National Association of Manufacturers is sponsoring and will fight it to the end, if it reaches the stage of a congressional measure.

Question of Deportation

Mr. Johnson says that the manufacturers' association, in its anxiety for plenty of cheap labor in boom times, wholly ignores the fact that the new restrictive law was passed to assure sound racial and political conditions in America.

"The association," says Mr. Johnson, "talks a lot about deporting radicals, but says nothing about deporting the hordes of laborers whom it would allow to enter the country when the demand for unskilled labor brist. The manufacturers propose to let them stay here when business is slack, to become a charge upon the community and a menace to our institutions. I am opposed to letting down the bars in that way. I am for the new restrictive law. It would undermine the whole fabric of the immigration policy, which has become an accepted part of the organized law of the land."

The proposed "alien code," Mr. Johnson expects, will be contested mainly because of the provision for registration of aliens. "There are between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 aliens now in the United States," Mr. Johnson said. "Possibly half of these have been out their first papers."

"No one contemplates registration for revenue purposes, registration cards should be given without charge. It already costs an arriving alien \$18 for visa fee and head tax. No should not be a compulsory proposition. It should be voluntary on his part. It would have practical and beneficial results for him. Under the law, an alien must hand over to the immigration papers, without exception. When he has done so, he is virtually bereft of all official evidence of origin and identity."

"Prussianizing" Opposed
"We had to provide for this because of our experience with Chinese agents," said the attorney, "and for immigration smuggling purposes. When the alien, under the registration system, is provided a card, his identity is established for his own purposes as well as for those of the United States."

"It is not intended to Prussianize our country. Registration is not espionage. It is a mutual protective scheme, from which all parties concerned can only benefit, provided always that the alien is bona fide in his desire to become an assimilated element of the people among which he has come. It will facilitate

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To Address Educators at Edinburgh

SIR MICHAEL SADLER
Master of University College, OxfordHumble Freight Train
Comes Into Its Own

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, July 20
The lowly freight train has come into its own. Like the gallant ship or the luxurious Pullman "limited," it now has its name. Officials of the Pennsylvania and Rock Island railroads have decreed for their freight such romantic appellations as "Greyhound," "Man O' War," "The Bison," and "The Yankee." With the name goes a schedule, competing with the crack passenger flyer.

The Pennsylvania lines have named more than a dozen of their fast freights. The names, it is found, have an effect on the crew, inspiring a pride in their train's record.

DARROW CITED
FOR CONTEMPTScopes Trial Judge Makes
Charge—Natural Science
Briefs Submitted

By the Associated Press

COURT ROOM, Dayton, Tenn., July 20—Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense in the John T. Scopes evolution trial, was cited for contempt of court today by Judge John T. Raulston.

The attorney was ordered to appear tomorrow and show why contempt proceedings should not be instituted.

The judge named as grounds for the citation remarks of Mr. Darrow to the court when the court excluded the testimony of scientific experts from the jury. Mr. Darrow was directed to make \$3000 bond for his appearance to answer the citation.

"Until passion has had time to subside, the court has withheld any action," the judge read. "I feel it is now time to speak."

"Men may become prominent, but they should never hold themselves superior to the law."

"He who would hurl contempt at my court, insults and outrages one

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Lower Taxes and Development
of Nation's Resources UrgedMr. Hoover Sees Early Return to Peace Time Basis
Through "Reproductive Expenditures"

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (Staff Correspondence)—Reduction of taxation, coupled with a nation-wide program of construction and development of natural resources, are the soundest policies for bringing the United States back to a normal, peace-time basis, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declared during a visit here, made principally to inspect harbor facilities at San Pedro and Long Beach.

Establishment of greater national wealth will aid in tax reduction, Mr. Hoover said, and urged intelligent utilization of the Colorado River through harnessing it by a high dam at Boulder Canyon as the movement in this direction most necessary to the Pacific Southwest. Similar economic opportunities are offered, Mr. Hoover said, in the Chicago Drainage Canal, the St. Lawrence Canal

system, and projects like the proposed Colorado River dam in northern California, Washington and Oregon.

Speaking especially of the Boulder Dam project, Mr. Hoover said that its building "involves reproductive expenditure only," declaring that the dam would bring back ten fold in increased wealth on the investment made.

"It would thereby decrease taxes on the individual instead of increasing them, and is therefore a public necessity, not a charity," he added. "It is of great national importance, not merely local significance."

Addressing himself to the problem of securing action on Colorado River development, Mr. Hoover issued a formal statement, in which he said: "As I have stated on many occasions, I have stated on many occasions

STATE PRESSES
BACK TAX SUITSRecovery of \$2,387,049.54
Is Sought From 64
Collectors

The 64 suits against present and past tax collectors of certain cities and towns in Massachusetts for recovery of about \$2,387,049.54 of uncollected taxes are to be pressed by the office of the Attorney-General of the State.

It was said today that when Jay R. Benton, attorney general, placed the prosecution of these cases in the hands of Joseph E. Warner, an assistant attorney general, he let it be distinctly understood that these were not "stated cases" to be tried in a merely formal and perfunctory manner but that the state's law department proposed to enforce the law to the "full extent of its ability."

The last four collectors of taxes for the City of Boston are being sued for \$1,799,074.48. The greater part of this sum is uncollected profit and personal taxes.

"Tax collectors and their bondsmen or bonding companies are sued," said the official familiar with the situation. "All the cases now started are returnable in the Superior Court the first Monday, and at that time it is the intention of the Attorney-General to designate special attorneys, in order that all the cases may be tried and disposed of as quickly as possible," said a statement issued from the Attorney-General's office at the State House today.

The laws stipulating the duties of Massachusetts tax collectors specify that the tax collectors are responsible for the "faithful performance" of their work. That they have collected all the taxes capable of being had and that they have been "faithful" in the performance of their duties will, undoubtedly be the defense the collectors and past collectors will set up.

"This office is going to insist that the collectors' duty is to get the taxes owed the cities and towns just as soon as that can be done, and the time for delay is not much over two weeks at best," said the official in discussing the problem the collectors have in preparing their defense. "The Attorney-General is not charging anything like dishonesty. He is merely determined that the cities and towns get the money due them."

The first move, following the mobilization call, is the setting of a conference in Colorado July 27 of federation representatives in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Utah.

O. W. Sandberg, transportation director of the federation, estimates that the proposed increase would "add \$180,000,000 to the annual freight bill in this area and some of this amount between \$50,000,000 and \$95,000,000 would be paid directly by farmers."

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, July 20—Territory amounting to 15,000 square miles, between Maan and Akaba, is today being officially transferred to the Transjordanian Administration, according to a report from Amman, which says that the Prime Minister, Mr. Rikabi, assisted by British officers, is going to Akaba to establish his authority over the former Hejaz territory.

By Special Cable

The stretch is 1½ times the size of Palestine, and its inclusion may mean the revival of the ancient Judean Red Sea port known in Biblical times as Eilat Gazer. British troops are being sent to Transjordan to gain access to the Red Sea and a new door to Arabia, while making accessible to all travelers the archaeological treasures of the Petra district.

RELIGIOUS TEACHERS CONVENE

KINGSTON, R. I., July 20 (AP)—The Rhode Island summer school for the training of Sunday School teachers, affiliated for the first time this year with the International Council of Religious Education at Chicago, has opened at Rhode Island State College here to continue until July 30. One hundred and fifty teachers from various parts of the country are registered.

WEALTH DRAFT AS KEYNOTE
TO PEACE AT CONFERENCE OF
1500 EDUCATORS IN EDINBURGHDr. Augustus O. Thomas, President of Federation, Presents
Resolution to World Delegates Embracing
Plan for Conscription of All ResourcesUNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL BASIS
OF IMPROVED DIPLOMACY PROPOSALSScholarly Attache of Highest Rank for Each Embassy
or Legation, Universal Library and International War
on Illiteracy Are on Agenda for Discussion

By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, July 20—World peace is the issue before the 1500 delegates of the World Federation of Education Societies assembling today in Edinburgh. International contacts are here being established that will make for understanding and goodwill between the nations. Educators from England, the United States, Canada, India, Japan, Belgium, France, Austria, Italy, Greece and other European and South American countries, have come together to lay the foundation of permanent world concord through the elimination of national misunderstandings.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the Federation, in a personal interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that he would present at an early session of the conference a resolution embracing the "Mandates" plan for the conscription of wealth, labor and material in event of another war. The resolution, among other things says: "It is historic that the young men of the world are the first to be pressed into war when it occurs, that industry has prospered under the cloak of 'essentials' by charging 'war prices' for necessary commodities and business has fattened on the blood of men. Shall the Federation go on record as favoring in cases of emergency the conscription of wealth, materials and labor as well as fighting men?"

FARMERS IN 22
STATES OPPOSE
RATE INCREASEFederation Officer Declares
Freight Rise Would
Cost \$180,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—Resources of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 22 states are being mobilized to oppose an 11 per cent increase in freight rates for which 73 railroads of the middle west and west have joined in a petition to their state railroad commissions, asking them to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to effect such an advance.

From national headquarters, O. E. Bradtke, president, has telegraphed mobilization plans to headquarters in every state where the increase is sought. These plans include appointment of subordinate committees which will build an organized opposition against the proposals.

Mr. Bradtke said: "This is a serious emergency and demands immediate and energetic action by every unit of the organization. Unless such action is taken western and mid-western agriculture will be crushed with this additional freight burden. Farmers of this district are now finding present high rates a real obstacle in the way of the economic recovery. To talk of raising rates is madness and likely to cause such a wave of popular protest as to result in legislation harmful to the railroad. We hope this will not happen."

The states that would be affected by the proposed increase are: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Arkansas and Montana. It is said that 500,000 farm families in this area are members of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The plan is that each state unit make a protest to the state utility or railroad commission. In September or October, when the Interstate Commerce Commission starts investigation of the rate structure, the federation will present the situation for agriculture, with a hope that it will be supported by the states.

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TRANSJORDANIA GETS
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Code of Rules Needed

"Modern invention and discovery have brought the nations of the earth so closely together that there is a growing necessity for a code of international social, economic and diplomatic traffic laws. The day of civilization is so far advanced that nations can no longer get along without constant contact in these interests. It is advisable for this conference to recommend to the nations that immediate steps be taken to codify international customs agreements, treaties and laws, in order that there be a legal basis properly designed as a medium for the settlement of disputes and questions among nations."

Dr. Thomas will deliver his presidential address late this afternoon in United Free Church assembly hall, and tonight there will be held in Usher Hall a welcome meeting, presided over by Sir John Gilmour, M. P., Secretary for Scotland. Addresses will be made on Tuesday by James Kerr of London, Prof. W. C. Wing of Portland, Me., T. Komatsu of Japan, R. Leipski of Latvia and Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford.

Testimonials of Good Faith

The resolutions adopted at the San Francisco meeting of the World Federation held in July, 1923, and under which the delegates now gathered will function and to which they will look for guidance, are testimonials of the good faith of the delegates who assembled. Among the most pertinent of those resolutions, in view of subsequent events, are the following:

1. That an educational attaché, who shall be recognized by the expert of the highest rank, should be provided for each embassy or legation.

2. That the various governments, schools and other educational organizations of the world be requested to appropriate a reasonable sum available for scholarships for mature graduate students of education desiring to study in foreign countries, and that these students be especially directed to their attention to international civics, economics, and comparative education, reporting the results of their studies and research to their respective governments, universities, schools and other educational organizations.

3. That steps should be taken to bring about a greater unification of scientific terminology.

4. That the World Conference on Education undertake the organization of a permanent bureau of research and publicity whose duties it shall be to publish an International Digest of Education and to furnish information concerning the publications on education of different countries in order to facilitate the exchange of periodicals and articles.

5. That a universal library bureau be established which might ultimately be connected with a world or international university.

6. That the International Educational association undertake at once a study of ways and means to assist national education bodies to see that the preparation of text books and other methods of instruction employed by their own countries is governed by fairness and good will.

World War On Illiteracy

7. That the World Conference on Education request the proper educational authorities of each country to outline for its own schools a system of training that will cultivate and children attitudes of mind and habits of thought and action appropriate to effective membership in this world community, such undertakings to be presented at the conference now in session in Edinburgh, for discussion, endorsement and publication throughout the world.

8. That an international commission on illiteracy be appointed, consisting of representatives from every country, to work toward the removal of illiteracy from all countries as soon as possible.

9. That special state or national aid be given to communities lacking the financial resources to maintain efficient schools.

10. That suggestions be formulated for the most effective use of all forms of visual education in

the promotion of international justice and good will.

Such are the resolutions to be further considered and acted upon by the Edinburgh conference. The tendency is most definitely in the direction of an international fellowship of educators in behalf of a new world civilization.

There are three classes of delegates in attendance. First, delegates from member associations, second, delegates from non-member associations eligible to membership and, lastly, delegates from other public bodies interested in the movement for peace through education. Each affiliated association is represented by at least five delegates. The impressions received by these delegates will be carried back to their respective countries, and the leaves for international co-operation will begin doing its work. Each commission, set up at Edinburgh, will purposefully include, wherever possible, representatives from every nation participating in the conference. Financial plans will be adopted that will make possible the continuing ministry of these educational interests.

It is the hope of the leaders that within the next future every one of the 64 sovereign nations may secure membership within the federation. Many of these nations do not have organizations eligible to membership, but as fast as that status is reached they will be invited and urged to identify themselves with the World Federation.

Participating with the committees appointed by the Educational Institute of Scotland and the British Teachers' Union, are notable members of the National Education Association of the United States. The Scottish National Council, charged with the larger responsibilities of the entire conference includes eight of the leading educators of Scotland.

The secretary of the National Education Association of America, J. W. Crabtree, has thus expressed the international implications of the World Federation: "Its chief purpose is to promote the highest educational ideals of all nations. It is to aid in advancing the time when every child in every land may have a fair educational opportunity. Let the great purpose of the World Federation be to serve as a clearing house for the best thought and for the most pronounced developments in education throughout the world."

It aims to devise "some suitable and effective means to bring into closer co-ordination the various agencies which have to do with education throughout the world and to bring the 5,000,000 teachers into more fruitful and sympathetic relations with one another."

It is provided in the constitution under which the educators are met that "a world conference shall meet in full session every alternate year; at a meeting of delegates, one in Europe, one in America, and one in Asia, shall be held in each intervening year." This meeting in Edinburgh is, therefore, in the most far-reaching manner, an international conference.

Interest in this educational conference is by no means confined to members of the teachers' profession. Attracted by the tremendous power for good of such a gathering, political, social, and religious organizations have sent their representatives to Edinburgh for participating and observational purposes. These latter organizations have been recognized by the appointment of "participating representatives," who are accorded full standing in all groups and general meetings and given the privilege of attending the sessions.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture, "Treasures of the Theatre Collection at Harvard University," by F. W. C. Hersey, instructor in English at Harvard. Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, 6:30.

B. F. Keith's-Vanderbilt, 2:30. Shubert-Rose-Marie, 2:30.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple—"Drusilla With a Million."

Fenway—"The Light of Western Stars."

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music. "Ma" Stewart, 6:30—WNAC dinner dance, Shepard Concert Orchestra, direction Billy Lewis. Copley Plaza—Orchestra, 8:15—Thelma H. Brook, violinist; Beatrice Brook, pianist; Gertrude C. Brook, accompanist.

William Kahakala, Hawaiian Quartet.

WBZ, Boston, Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)

6 p. m.—Program by orchestra under direction of Frederick A. Pullen, 6:30—Baseball results, 7:30—Whistling solo by Althea Tibbette, accompanied by Gertrude Gibson, 8:45—Piano recital by B. Gerson, 9:15—Soprano recital by Ida Mae Nelson, 9:30—National report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, 10:00—"At the Theatre" with A. L. S. Wood, dramatic editor.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Jack Brown and his orchestra, 7:15—Baseball game, 7:30—Joint concert by Madame Frantz, dramatic soprano; Dailies Frantz, pianist; and Eleonora Frantz Day, lyric soprano, 9:00—Ed Andrews' Dance Orchestra, 10:15—Talk.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard Summer School: Free public lecture on "The Education of Gifted Children" by Prof. W. V. Dillingham, 10:30 a. m. at the University of Wisconsin, Emerson F. 4:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Free public lecture on "Electrical Discharges in Gases and in Vacuum" by Prof. Newell C. Page, Room 10-230, 7:30 p. m.

Kiwiana Club of Boston: Annual outing, Nantasket Beach, afternoon and evening.

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Chicago, Braves Field, 7:15.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250.3 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. Don John Patrick, and the orchestra, 10:40—WNAC Women's Club talks, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 1 p. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra, 4—Copley Plaza Trio.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)

5 p. m.—S. Lesser and his orchestra, 5:30—Chamber of Commerce organ recital, 5:50—Happy Hawkins and his orchestra, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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ages of deliberation in all the preliminary studies of the several standing committees.

Dr. Jordan's Peace Plan
One of the major interests to which these world educators will devote themselves in the discussion of world peace will be embraced within the so-called "Jordan Peace Plan." The author of this plan is the chancellor emeritus of Leland Stanford University, Dr. David Starr Jordan. A prize of \$25,000 was offered by Raphael Herman of Washington, D. C., at the San Francisco meeting of the World Federation for the best educational plan of world peace.

The interest thus initiated resulted in an international competition with the result that more than 6000 plans were submitted to the committee of judges made up of the following representatives of the International committee: Henry M. Robinson, Henry Noble MacCracken, the Hon. Percival P. Baxter, Herbert S. Houston, Mrs. P. W. Herby, Oliver M. Jones, Henry E. Dunnack, J. W. Crabtree, Corn Wilson Stewart, George T. Moody, Carleton E. Ladd, William Gibbs McAdoo, Milton A. McRea, Alfred Lucking and R. A. Milliken.

The plan finally adopted, which will be the subject of the Edinburgh meeting, was written by Dr. Jordan and recommended that "the World Federation make intensive studies of certain matters pertinent to world peace through education, its operation of an appropriate committee on education for peace," as "a step toward the development of enlightened public opinion and co-operation in effecting mutual understanding among nations."

Dr. Jordan, who is a well known writer on educational and social themes, makes his appeal to the younger generations. He sees but little hope for the establishment of world peace unless a serious effort is made to change the intellect of humanity. That may best be accomplished through educational channels. Dr. Jordan is convinced that the world must go to school for the purpose of learning lessons of mutual tolerance, peace and love. He considers the machinery of politics of but little consequence in the inner sanctions of the mind and heart.

World Amity by Education
This plan contemplates the establishment of peace through educational endeavors. Teachers and educators will be thus bound together into an international agency for the propagation of lessons of world amity and understanding. An effort will be made to organically associate this educational venture with other peace activities initiated by religious and scientific organizations, and it would not be a peace party. For the first time in history there seems to be a possibility that all independent efforts looking to the establishment of international justice and peace will be coalesced into a single united effort.

The adoption of this plan will mean the revamping of the world's textbooks, especially those dealing with history, geography, anthropology and the social sciences. It is recognized that the dominant attitudes of maturity are fashioned in the period of early childhood. The thought of coming generations will be thus kept immune from the mispropagations that have too often been circulated through the medium of textbooks. The teaching of history will no longer glorify war, but will exhibit peace. The military life of the nations will be properly classified, and in this authoritative position will no longer occupy the center of the student's interest. The teaching of geography and anthropology will no longer accentuate differences, but will emphasize likenesses and matters of common interest.

These educators are looking, also, for a more ethical conception of patriotism. An international committee will be set up to make an intensive study of the emotional and intellectual aspects of one's love for his country. Patriotism will be divorced from racial bigotry and from national selfishness. This new standard of patriotism will teach that the highest good of one nation is intimately bound up with the highest good of all other nations. It will then be possible for the individual to express the fondest appreciation for the nationals of another flag without in any way detracting from the love of one's own fatherland. It is confidently believed that this Edinburgh gathering will, before adjournment, pave the way for this wider humanitarian patriotism.

Appeals Made to Children
As an aid to this larger interest in world peace, the committee is initiating for closer international contact between the children and youth of every land. Sympathy for, and appreciation of, others will be encouraged and developed through the study of practical international correspondence. Within the higher ranges of scholarship exchange programs and fellowships will be continued and added feature will be the exchange of students. Wholesome competition will be encouraged through essay writing, orations and other literary activities for the advancement of this international outlook.

Of particular interest to the educators and people generally is the proposed "Council of Peace," which Dr. Jordan recommends as an organic part of the federal Department of State. By this, submitting the Government officially to the cause of peace the program of the World Federation will receive a stimulus of incalculable benefit. As long as the Government maintains both an informal and unofficial relation to the establishment of peace it can hardly be expected that citizens generally will be any more than passively interested in the advancement of international good will. These world educators will point out at Edinburgh the vast amounts spent by each nation for military establishments and the comparatively small sums spent for education and the preparation for peace. It will be declared that putting constructive activity in behalf of peace at the center of official Washington will aid tremendously in maintaining peace at home and cultivating the same spirit abroad.

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home and cultivating the same spirit abroad.

"Standing Incentives to War"
The "standing incentives to war" are to be studied by committees appointed at Edinburgh. These "standing incentives" include those imperialistic, economic and commercial bigotries that place the supreme emphasis upon material benefits rather than upon human life. Conditions that have led to past wars will be reviewed and posted at the cross-roads of the world for the guidance of future generations.

The philosophy underlying the assumption that war is a "cosmic necessity" will also be critically examined. These world teachers recognize the high values of the pacifistic instinct, but are determined that these energies shall be directed into constructive rather than destructive channels. From Edinburgh there will come a smashing blow aimed directly at the illusion that war has always been and for that reason must always be.

Educators will also be called upon to make an intensive study of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the League of Nations. The conditions that have modified the character of the League Treaty by the United States Senate will be made the object of a special study for the purpose of rescuing the debate on this issue from the partisan politics that unfortunately characterized the earlier stages of this discussion.

The "Jordan Peace Plan" calls for no immediate political activity. It depends, rather, upon the slower process of education. It undertakes the amassing of a reliable body of information that may be constructively used for the development of an intelligent and well-balanced insistence upon the arts of peace.

CHICAGO CHILDREN AID PLAYGROUNDS

Boys and Girls Maintain Order and Uphold Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20.—To encourage co-operation between boys and girls in maintaining order at the playgrounds and parks of the Chicago West Park board, and to foster high ideals and good citizenship by assisting constituted authorities, William J. H. Schultz, the board's superintendent of recreation centers, has established the West Park Girls Cadets and the West Park Junior Police.

The girls assist women instructors of the centers by fostering a wholesome community service in guarding children playing on apparatus, in suggesting to patrons that premises be kept clean, and by acting as group leaders. They have daily instruction during the vacation in handcrafts, games, nature study, community service, and other subjects. The group receives properly qualified girls over 12 years of age.

The boys are organized to help maintain order. They watch over children at the parks and playgrounds, protect park property, guard small children at street crossings, and teach them proper behavior, by setting good examples.

The plan is regarded as a new and highly useful one to keep children occupied with helpful service during their summer vacations.

IOWA LEGISLATURE SPEEDS UP TRAFFIC

New Law Increases Limit to 35 Miles

DES MOINES, Ia., July 18 (Special Correspondence).—Increased speed limit on Iowa highways to 35 miles an hour is now effective by action of the last General Assembly.

Formerly the limit was 30 miles. Park Flindler, sheriff, after giving highways regulations a careful study, offers a suggestion to the boards of supervisors in all of the counties of the State, that signs be placed along primary highways urging motorists to speed up as a matter of safety.

Mr. Flindler contends that the principal causes of mishaps on public highways are speeders, slow-moving cars, which cause automobiles going at an average rate to go around them and parking cars, parked cars, thereby blocking traffic.

Another new law, recently effective, provides that an automobile driver, after passing a car going in the same direction, must not cut in ahead of the passed car nearer than 30 feet.

NORTHERN SUPPLY SHIP SAILS

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 14 (Special Correspondence).—Northern posts beyond the Arctic circle will be well provisioned this winter if the Hudson's Bay Company's big floating department store, the steamer "Baychimo," which cleared from this port last week for the north fulfills its mission.

Last year the company's auxiliary schooner "Lady Kindersley" sank in Bering straits with 800 tons of supplies. The "Baychimo" is a larger ship. There is practically everything in her holds that a departmental store would carry. The vessel set out last year, tendered by Herschel Island, is not being replaced.

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CHINESE GROUP WINS FAVOR AT PACIFIC COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. England derives about 12 per cent of her total revenue from her tariff, and the United States about 35 per cent, whereas China, in the last century, has been getting insignificant sums. For this reason she is obliged to retain the import customs duty known as the "Chinese merchants."

Finally the present tariff tends to hamper industrial development at home and trade between nations. Generally speaking, a number of articles may be manufactured in China for local consumption, but owing to the extremely low tariff, foreign goods flood the Chinese market and many young industries have little opportunity for development. Then, too, China's imports, usually exceed exports, and she has steadily maintained an unfavorable balance of trade. The purchasing power of the people is forced down to the lowest point and trade greatly handicapped.

The case against extraterritoriality, as Dr. T. Chen presented it to the Institute, had four main features as follows: First, extraterritoriality is a derogation of China's sovereign rights, and is considered by the Chinese people a "national humiliation." Much feeling against the foreigners and Chinese has its roots here.

The system gives rise to a multiplicity of courts in one and the same locality. The interrelation of such courts perplexes both lawyers and laymen.

The law is uncertain for, as a rule, the law to be applied in a given case is determined by the nationality, and so in a commercial transaction between two individuals of two different nationalities, the law to be applied is uncertain and varies according to which party sues first.

The consular officers by whom the law is chiefly administered are primarily chosen to protect the commercial interests of their own nationals, and as they are generally not trained judicial officials, the administration of justice is not always just.

Progress in Courts
When asked as to the condition of China's courts, and the chances for obtaining substantial justice if cases involving foreigners were brought before them, Dr. Chen answered, "Frankly, China does not have a judicial system approximating that which exists in many western countries. But in recent years she has been making rapid progress in judicial matters. She has completed the codification of the civil code, the criminal code, the civil procedure, the criminal procedure, and the commercial code. She has a national judicial system with the highest court the supreme court in Peking."

"At present she has 39 consular courts, 44 high courts and procurators, 38 branch high courts and 102 district courts. Up to 1923 there had been 57 important cases involving foreigners tried before Chinese courts. As far as the facts are known, there has been no complaint of miscarriage of justice. Moreover, the nationals of more than 10 countries have been tried before Chinese jurisdiction. These include Russia, Germany, Austria, Serbia and Poland."

On the immigration issue, China is not pressing for change in the American policy, or in that of any other white country. She does, however, feel that there should be less discrimination shown such Chinese as are already inside other countries. She claims treaty rights with the American policy, or in that of any other white country. She does, however, feel that there should be less discrimination shown such Chinese as are already inside other countries. She claims treaty rights with the American policy, or in that of any other white country. She does, however, feel that there should be less discrimination shown such Chinese as are already inside other countries.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Reports

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, with showers in afternoon or night; not much change in temperature, moderate southerly winds.

New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy with showers in afternoon; not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Period of showers during first half and again in latter half of week; temperatures will average near normal except that it will be somewhat cool end of week in middle Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. standard time, 5th meridian)

Albany..... 56 Memphis..... 78

Atlantic City..... 74 Montreal..... 68

Boston..... 62 New Orleans..... 78

Buffalo..... 70 Philadelphia..... 72

Charlotte..... 70 Pittsburgh..... 68

Chicago..... 72 Portland, Ore..... 56

Des Moines..... 70 San Francisco..... 58

Detroit..... 68 St. Paul..... 60

Hartford..... 76 Tampa..... 59

Houston..... 78 Washington..... 72

Kansas City..... 70

Los Angeles..... 66

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Light all vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

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Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelaide Terrace, London, in the Elysée Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Margutta, Florence, Italy.

in which these treaty promises are not being fulfilled.

"Put House in Order"
What response the institute will make to the Chinese case as a whole is still too early to predict. The general sympathy of the entire membership is clear, but it is not clear that the institute will coincide with the Chinese suggestions as to how the ends sought should be achieved. In discussing both the tariff and the extraterritoriality issues, members from other countries have shown an inclination to insist that China must first put her own house in order before asking the nations of the west to relinquish privileges which they now hold.

This point of view is strongly represented by many of the Chinese. Pointing to the abolition of extraterritoriality in respect to Russians, Germans, and persons of several other nationalities in China, they insist that the nations still holding this treaty right can afford to give it up if they really want to do so, and say that until it is given up there is bound to be agitation and ill-will toward foreigners in China. It is plain that the major Chinese interest of this institute is to be extraterritoriality, just as the major Japanese interest will be immigration.

FASHIONS MODIFIED BY ITALIAN WOMEN

By Wireless

ROME, July 20.—An important group of women in Rome have issued invitations for an energetic campaign in central Italy against the present immodest fashions of women's dress. This group formed a severe criticism of present-day modes in Italy but as a matter of fact the country is no worse and in some ways is much better than others.

The campaign, which has the encouragement of the Vatican authorities, has also been directed toward encouraging native talent in dress design and manufacture on the basis of old traditional styles.

LOWER TAXES AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATION'S RESOURCES URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

along during the last three years. I believe that if full consideration is given to the combined necessities of the Colorado River, the Colorado River control, for the development of power and the supply of domestic water, the Colorado River should be the construction of a high dam at either Boulder or Elbow Canyon, as the engineers might determine.

Other dams in the river, either above or below, would not be interfered with by this construction, if it is properly conceived. It is my view that the high dam is urgently needed in order to accomplish the necessary objectives at the earliest moment.

I had hoped that the Federal Government would undertake or largely contribute to this development, because it involves divergent interstate and different group interests covering the Colorado River, and because it involves such important municipal waters, and so forth, and will have so much human life dependent upon it, that it should be directed by some authority in the interests of all.

The failure of the California legislature to ratify the compact with the northern states with respect to water rights in the Colorado River will most probably delay the securing of any authorization from Congress, and consequently the development of the many projects dependent on the river. I understand that the northern states wholly reject the California propositions and will strenuously oppose in Congress any authorization until their water rights are protected. And these states, have arisen from the desire to settle other questions than the water right question alone. Many of these other questions are of the utmost importance, but my own feeling always has been that they will probably get ahead faster if we get the quarrel with the northern states out of the way first.

In any event, the needs of the

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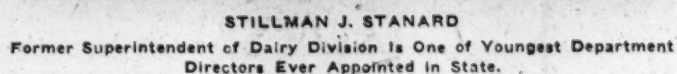
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NEW ALIEN CODE IS TO BE DRAWN BY MR. JOHNSON

(Continued from Page 1)

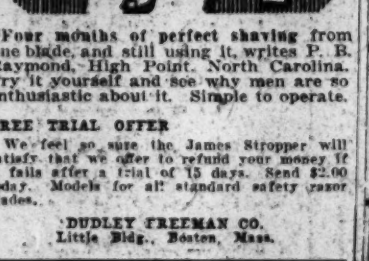
naturalization and promote Americanization." Mr. Johnson was asked from what quarters he expects opposition to the alien code. "Mainly from four sources," he replied. "First, from the manufacturing interests which think the United States will never produce sufficient unskilled labor for its purposes; then, from the transoceanic steamship interests; then, from the great racial organizations in this country

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DARROW CITED
FOR CONTEMPT

(Continued from Page 1)

of the greatest commonwealth in the country.

"I feel that further forbearance would cease to be a virtue."

The court received a guarantee of Mr. Darrow's surety and the trial proceeded by efforts of the defense to introduce documentary evidence in the absence of the jury.

Court Record Here

In announcing the contempt citation, Judge Raulston read from the record of Friday's proceedings. Mr. Darrow arose and said he did not know whether he could make the bond.

"I guess you can," said Judge Raulston. Mr. Darrow was smiling. The judge was not smiling.

R. M. Standerfer, pastor of the Clinton, Tenn., Methodist Episcopal Church South, offered the opening prayer.

After the judge had read his statement, the case proceeded to the defense offering a certified copy of the Governor's message to the Legislature approving the bill. The State objected to the introduction of the document.

Judge Raulston excluded the message. The defense also offered in evidence the textbook of biology adopted by the State Book Commission. Arthur G. Hays of defense counsel read what the textbook says of Charles Darwin. Mr. Hays said the purpose of the defense was to show the public policy of the State. The State again objected. Judge Raulston ruled that the book might be filed "for the present."

Controversy Over Testimony

A mild controversy developed between defense and state counsel as to the presentation of natural science testimony. The question was as to whether the statements should be submitted without reading, or have portions read to the court.

The defense contended that it should be permitted to read these statements to the court in the hope that the court might be convinced of error in having held the law constitutional.

The debate went back and forth for an hour, A. T. Stewart, Attorney General, and J. Bryan for the State, and Dudley Field Malone, Mr. Hays and Clarence Darrow, for the defense, taking part.

Statements from eight natural scientists were offered to be placed in the record for submission to a higher court in the event Mr. Scopes is convicted of teaching evolution theories in the public schools in violation of the state law.

Tennessee's Teaching Practice

"Tennessee is an ideal place in which to study and learn the story of rock layers which have been laid down from the earliest times in which any life existed up to the present," said Wilbur A. Nelson, state geologist of Tennessee, in a statement submitted to the record of the Scopes case.

Mr. Nelson, who will become head of the department of geology of the University of Virginia, and state geologist of Virginia in September, said that the study of buried animal and plant remains has been taught in Tennessee since 1825. He said in part:

"Such teaching could not have been carried on through 32 years under the teaching of evolution had been permitted by our religious ancestors who formed this state."

In connection with evolution, it is especially of interest to note that the relative ages of the rocks correspond closely to the degree of complexity of origin shown by the fossils in these rocks, the simpler organisms being found in the more ancient rocks, each type of organism becoming more and more complex as we come nearer the present day, man and his fellow creatures, being no exception.

It therefore appears that it would be impossible to study or teach geology in Tennessee without using the theory of evolution.

Tracing Geologic Periods

In a statement which traced the geologic periods, indicating the evolutionary evidences of each, Kirtley F. Mather, chairman of the department of geology at Harvard University, declared "none of these facts is really in any way disturbing to the adherents to Christianity."

Mr. Mather, who is a member of the Baptist Church at Newton Centre, Mass., and a teacher of a Sunday school class, declared in part:

"Not one of these facts contradicts any teaching of the Bible. It is not me. None could for his teaching, deal with moral law and spiritual realities. Natural science deals with physical laws and material facts. When men are offered their choice between science, with its confident and unshakable acceptance of the evolutionary principle on the one hand, and religion, with its necessary appeal to things unseen and unproven on the other, they are more likely to abandon religion than to abandon science."

If such a choice is forced upon us the churches will lose many of their best educated young people, the very ones upon whom they much depend for leadership in the coming years. Fortunately such a choice is absolutely unnecessary. To say that one must choose between evolution and Christianity is exactly like telling a child as he starts for school that he must choose between spelling and arithmetic."

Thorough knowledge of each is essential to success—both individual and racial—in life.

Although it is possible to construct a mechanical evolutionary hypothesis which rules God out of the world, the theories of theistic evolution held by millions of scientifically trained Christian men and women lead inevitably to a better knowledge of God and a firmer faith in His effective presence in the world.

Discussing the two versions of the creation given in the first and second chapters of Genesis, Mr. Mather said: "There is an obvious lack of harmony between these two biblical accounts of creation so far as details of process and order are concerned. They are, however, in perfect accord in presenting the spiritual truth that God is the author and the administrator of the universe."

The Bible doesn't state that the world was made about six thousand years ago. Concerning the length of early history the Bible is absolutely silent. Natural science may conclude that the earth is hundreds of millions or a hundred billion years old, the conclusion does not

affect the Bible in the slightest degree.

Evolution and Natural Selection

Evolution, "the doctrine of how things have changed in the past and how they are changing in the present," was discussed by Dr. Winthrop C. Curtis, zoologist, University of Missouri, in his statement. He said in part:

"The historical fact of evolution seems attested by overwhelming evidence. The course pursued by evolution is known broadly in many instances, but in the nature of the case the evidence is limited and many of the steps will remain uncertain, without, however, a valid question in the historic fact."

The cause of evolution presents the most difficult problem of all and the one regarding which we know the least. Thence we turn to a discussion of Darwin's work, declaring his accomplishment was twofold.

In the first place he established organic evolution as the only reasonable explanation of the past history of living things. Secondly, he offered a scientific explanation of evolution which appeared an adequate explanation for the origin of species and hence for the cause of evolution."

Continuing, Dr. Curtis went into a detailed discussion of the two accomplishments of the natural scientist declaring that although theories of natural selection had suffered a decline within recent years, no other hypothesis of the causes of evolution has completely replaced it, stating:

"As a result of this situation, there has been much discussion among scientists regarding the adequacy of what is often referred to as the Darwinian theory, meaning natural selection. In condemning selection as an inadequate explanation of the problem, biologists have often seemed to condemn evolution itself."

It is not strange that the layman, for whom Darwinism and evolution are synonymous terms, believes that evolution has been rejected when he hears that belief in Darwinism is on the wane. He does not understand that what is thus historic fact of evolution, but the proposed cause of evolution—natural selection.

Investigations of Soil

Organic evolution from the point of view of the soil investigator was discussed by Jacob G. Lipman, in a statement admitted to the record. Dr. Lipman is dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"A direct relation may be traced," said Dr. Lipman, "between soils, plants and animals in the evolution of organic life."

"Among the early forms of life, he continued, there were bacteria capable of developing in a purely mineral medium, such forms being found today in the sea, in mineral springs and in soil."

"Some of them," said his prepared statement, "can obtain the energy for their life processes by oxidizing hydrogen gas, methane (marsh gas), carbon monoxide, sulphur, iron and even carbon."

"In the primitive seas, and on the rock surfaces, these simple forms of life prepared the way for the more highly organized beings. Some bacteria are able to manufacture nitrogen compounds out of the simple nitrogen gas of the air. They thus supply material out of which the protoplasm of plant and animal cells is made."

View of Anthropologist

Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, anthropologist of the University of Chicago, in his statement, declared, in part, that anthropologists accept evolution as the most satisfactory explanation of the observed facts relating to the material universe, the world and all life on it.

"The field of the anthropologist is man, man's body and man's society," said Dr. Cole, "and in this way he finds himself working side by side with the biologist and geologist."

"Only a few points relating to man and his history have been reviewed," concluded the statement, "but enough has been said to indicate that the testimony of man's body, of his embryological life, of his fossil remains, strongly points to the fact that he is closely related to the other members of the animal world, and that his development to his present form has taken place through immense periods of time."

"It seems conclusive that it is impossible to teach anthropology or the pre-history of man without teaching evolution."

Evolution Called "Key"

"There is no degree of conflict between evolution and the Bible," Dr. Maynard Metcalf, zoologist, former head of the zoological department at Oberlin College, declared in his statement.

"The thing to do, he said, is not to attempt to guide God's self-revelation into channels of our own ignorant choosing, but to seek his thought and himself in nature, history and through his showing us his habit of producing results by gradual growth, by evolution rather than by immediate fiat."

Evolution, he declared, not only has occurred but evidences of it are visible today in both the plant and the animal world. Evolution is the only key to the geographical distribution of animals and plants and to the differences noted between them, he asserted.

"Philosophy of Change"

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ROANOKE, VA.

ralio Hackett Newman, zoologist of the University of Chicago, asserted.

"Evolution is merely the philosophy of change as opposed by the philosophy of fixity and unchangeability," said Dr. Newman. "One must choose between these alternative philosophies, for there is no intermediate position; once admit a changing world and you admit the essence of evolution."

"Evolution has been tried and tested in every conceivable way for considerably over half a century. Vast numbers of biological facts have been examined in the light of this principle and without a single exception they have been entirely compatible with it."

Evolution Held Basis

A "serious national disaster" threatens if the vote of legislatures, rather than scientific investigation, is to determine the details to be taught in the public schools of the country, Charles Hubbard Judd, director of the school of education of the University of Chicago, declared in his statement.

"It will be quite impossible to carry on the work in most of the departments in most of the higher institutions of the State of Tennessee without teaching the doctrine of evolution as the fundamental basis for the understanding of all human institutions."

Elaborate studies, he said, show that a long process of evolution has been going on in the language, customs, laws and other things directly affecting the life of man.

PLANTS TURN BACK
TO COAL FROM OIL

Folded Demand for Slack Claimed for New England

Industrial plants throughout New England, in turning back to the use of coal, from fuel oil, have in many instances secured equipment for burning the old grade of bituminous "slack," which usually sells at less than run-of-mine bituminous coal, and the result is that instead of the 500,000 or 600,000 tons of slack consumed in New England during the last year of April 1924 to April 1924, the present year is expected to bring a demand for about 2,000,000 tons. The use of slack has been increasing steadily during the past year and well past authorities in the coal trade say that slack will soon command prices practically on a level with "run of mine."

Some new plants of substantial size, including the Edison Light plant at Weymouth, Mass., and the new "slack" and the call for this grade has also been increasing in other sections of the country. One large coal man estimates the total requirements of slack at 5,000,000 tons this year, ending April, 1925.

Comparatively little slack is available, and the anticipated demands of the entire country this year are expected to absorb all of this grade, so that coal factors estimate that prices will turn upward. Present quotations for nut and slack, per gross ton, on cars Boston, are close to \$5.15, against \$5.50 for New River and Potomac high grade bituminous.

There is practically no tonnage of nut and slack at the Southern loading piers for spot sale, at the present time, making it necessary to buy at the mines for shipment to tide at. In this way, prices are well maintained and \$4.10 per gross ton, f. o. b. Hampton Roads, is quoted for good grades of New River nut and slack. Potomac slack is 10 to 15 cents a ton lower than New River, because of the fact that Potomac is usually all slack, while New River is largely nut and slack.

ROGER W. BABSON
RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Roger W. Babson, founder and president of the Babson Statistical Organization at Wellesley Hills, has resigned that office, though he still retains his position as chairman of the board of directors, and Leroy E. Peavey of Watertown, for 15 years vice-president of the organization, has been elected president, it became known today.

Mr. Babson plans an extensive business trip to the Orient in the near future, and this was given as the reason for his resignation. His successor, Mr. Peavey, is a native of Exeter and a graduate of Phillips-Exeter Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895.

RUBBER FACTORIES OPEN
VISITS MAINE TOWNS

Factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, a subsidiary organization of the United States Rubber Company, located at Malden and Melrose resumed work this morning after having been closed for three weeks. Fifteen hundred employees returned to work, 1000 at Malden and 500 at Melrose. Orders are well booked, and the factories expect to run at capacity for some time.

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"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

El Paso, Tex.

Special Correspondence.

IT WAS the intention of Frederick Froebel when he founded the kindergarten to carry the underlying idea throughout the grades. Anyone observing this department of the public schools finds the elements of character, such as selflessness, consideration and love for his fellow-man, being developed.

For example, in one kindergarten just before Thanksgiving Day the director asked the children: "What is Thanksgiving Day, and why do we observe this day every year?" The responses from these bright little faces were: "Thanksgiving," "Thanksgiving," "Have good time and eat a big dinner," responded another. "Have a big party in the kindergarten," and many other similar desires.

This conversation continued for a period of half an hour, but at the end of the talk the director had so led those little ones from self to the meaning of the true thanksgiving, that one child suggested, "Let's have a party for the orphans." "What is that?" asked the director. "What is Thanksgiving Day, and why do we observe this day every year?" The responses from these bright little faces were: "Thanksgiving," "Thanksgiving," "Have good time and eat a big dinner," responded another. "Have a big party in the kindergarten," and many other similar desires.

"Let's have a party for the orphans," said the child. "What is that?" asked the director. "What is Thanksgiving Day, and why do we observe this day every year?" The responses from these bright little faces were: "Thanksgiving," "Thanksgiving," "Have good time and eat a big dinner," responded another. "Have a big party in the kindergarten," and many other similar desires.

One of the mothers remarked when she asked her little girl what she wished for Christmas, the reply was: "I do not care, just so the little children who have no mothers get a plenty."

Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Correspondence.

DECLARATION marked for many years one of the oldest estates in the vicinity of Buffalo. Rows of Norway pines, cedars, and elms have screened the house and its extensive gardens from the environs. During the recent expansion of the city, however, the acres adjoining the estate were converted into building lots, and trim little bungalows multiplied rapidly, until street after street exhibited the bareness of a compactly built new subdivision.

Early this spring the owner of the estate addressed a eloquent letter to each household expressing his pleasure in "the fine neighborhood" that had just been established, and his desire to "further beautify the locality." He offered to furnish each house with three climbing rose bushes, including in the letter a descriptive list of 22 of the finest varieties from which to select. A card and an addressed stamped envelope were also included.

Today the little community is adorned with the fresh, sturdy bushes, the householders responding to the cordiality of their neighbor by placing his gift in the most favored spots of their new homes. From many of the bushes the small white tags bearing the names of the roses have not been removed, but lingeringly tell their story of the friendliness of George Urban Jr.

BREWSTER PARTY
VISITS MAINE TOWNS

PORTLAND, Me., July 20 (AP)—The tour of four pilgrimages to be made throughout Maine was started today when half a hundred prominent men and women of the state, headed by Governor and Mrs. Ralph

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O. Brewster, left on the steamer Brandon for Washington County. While stops will be made at a number of seacoast towns, the primary object of this trip is to make a first-hand inspection of the \$100,000,000 project to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay on which the voters held referendum in September. Lieutenant Governor Todd of New Brunswick joined the party here. The steamer is due at Lubec tomorrow morning. The party will leave Calais tomorrow night for Portland, via Bangor. The second of the pilgrimages will be made in August to Aroostook County; the third through York County to Kittery, and the last through the Rangley Lake region in the early fall.

WOOLEN WAGE
CUT DISCUSSED

Rhode Island Textile Official, Amplifying Statement, Explains Conditions

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 20 (Special).—Expressing his regret that his remark, "Personally, I do not see the necessity of such a cut at this time," regarding the American Woolen Company's 10 per cent wage reduction, was published without further explanation, Theophilus Guerin of the Guerin Mills, Inc., and president of the Rhode Island Textile Association, has issued the following statement:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the woolen business has not yet gotten down to the level of pre-war times, and that no real steady and profitable results will come to any business that has not gotten down to the above level."

"In the woolen business our raw material and our labor is still considerably higher than 100 per cent over the pre-war times, and, in my opinion, we are due for a progressive gradual reduction until we get to that point before we see steady business in our line."

"However, this cut of 10 per cent in wages in the case of the average weaving mill will not average more than a saving of 5 cents a yard, or 17 1/2 cents for a suit of clothing, figuring 3 1/2 yards of cloth per suit."

"Woolen mills, for the past two years, in order to operate their machinery and give employment to as many people as they could, have made all possible sacrifices, have already given to their customers more than they have any license to and stay in business, and my statement that I do not see the necessity of such a cut at this time means that I do not believe that this reduction will be ultimately carried to the consumer, and in that way increase the mill tonnage."

In Woonsocket nothing has been done regarding the wage cut, but it is conceded that the woolen manufacturers will undoubtedly follow the American Woolen Company's lead. If people as they could, have made all possible sacrifices, have already given to their customers more than they have any license to and stay in business, and my statement that I do not see the necessity of such a cut at this time means that I do not believe that this reduction will be ultimately carried to the consumer, and in that way increase the mill tonnage."

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and assist the United States Attorney in the prosecution of all liquor cases in which the customs service is involved.

Lieut.-Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, in a letter made public today by Mr. Lufkin, expresses his confidence in Mr. Finnegan's ability "to handle this very difficult situation," and his belief that "the reorganization will result in 'greatly added efficiency all along the line.'"

Mr. Finnegan, who lives in Belmont, was appointed to the customs service in 1905. He became an inspector in 1908. As deputy collector he has directed some of the most important seizures made by the service in the history of the port.

FRIENDS OF LEAGUE
SPEAK ON COMMON

Mrs. Mead Says World Peace Needs No Change of Nature

Speakers at the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common, yesterday, were Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, a foremost authority on the League of Nations; Rev. David C. Reid, president of the Industrial Reconstruction League; and Robert Fechner, member of the executive committee of the International Association of Machinists and lecturer at Harvard University. Miss Mabel C. Willard, chairman of committee on meetings and speakers of the Massachusetts branch of the organization, presided.

"Precisely the same method needed to secure peace between nations must be used that has been employed to secure peace between individuals, peace between cities, peace between the different parts of the British Empire of 400,000,000 people and peace between our 48 states. World peace involves no miracles and requires no change of human nature. Disputes between nations will continue just as disputes between individuals and between states will continue. The only point to consider is when disputes arise whether they shall be settled by poison gas and lawless and submarine or by laws and judges and courts. There are very few causes of war. There are endless causes of disputes. War is due to lack of wisdom and good will to organize the world and to co-operate in carrying out the conditions of organization."

Declaring that the United States must join the League of Nations, Mr. Reid pointed out the results of another war upon the United States. Robert Fechner spoke from the point of view of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, and outlined the reasons for their advocacy of American entry into the League. He listed the principles included in the covenant of the League, which are known as labor's Bill of Rights, and pointed out their appeal to organized labor.

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Two Exhibits Show Models
and Paintings of Old Ships

Summer's Interest Is Focused Upon Sturdy Maritime History of Massachusetts

The committee of the Marine Museum announces that the exhibition in the Old State House, at the head of State Street, of ship models, pictures, etchings and other memorabilia relating to the U.S.S. Constitution and to the Donald McKay ship will remain open until Labor Day, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays, in recognition of an unprecedented public interest and in order to give more people an opportunity to inspect these reminders of a great maritime history.

Simultaneously there has gone on view, at the Robert C. Vose galleries in Copley Square, an exhibition of old ship portraits, distinguished as a collection for their qualities typical of such painting and for their remarkable stage of preservation. Permeating them is a palpable atmosphere of pride which governed their authors as they painted for old ship masters who were doubly exacting because they knew every rope and bolt in the ships used as subjects, and to whom any imaginative representation would be intolerable.

Approximately 1600 have been already received at the State Street Trust Company by Allan Forbes, treasurer of the Donald McKay Memorial fund which was opened in the spring and still remains open for the purpose of erecting a public memorial to Donald McKay, the greatest clipper ship builder of his time, who helped to lay the foundation of the maritime history of the United States and whose ships sailed the seven seas to bring back glory to the United States and to the genius who built them.

Three Summer Interests

Thus has Boston three summer interests specifically focused upon the sturdy maritime chronicle of its neighborhood, attesting to the aid of contemporary interest in days wherein beautiful ships sailed the seven seas, exchanging their cargoes for silks in China and India, spices and rare woods from Java

Seeded Players Win at Crescent

Metropolitan Grass-Court Tennis Is in Third and Fourth Rounds

NEW YORK, July 20—Everything ran true to form on the second day of the Metropolitan grass, court championship at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. Only three of

the best players were seen in action. S. H. Vossell winning; his third round match from F. D. Powers and Dr. G. T. King and P. L. E. Roberts, all without trouble. Vossell took the measure of Powers, 6-1, 6-2, while Dr. King defeated P. L. E. Roberts with the aid of a tame cat. Vossell defeated H. M. McLaren in his first round match, 6-0, 6-1.

The entire field was brought through the first round yesterday, the result being no startling upsets, but producing some good feints. Before defeating Powers, who had advanced to the quarter-finals, Vossell defeated Fred McNara, 6-0, 6-1. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SINGLES
First round

C. R. Marsh defeated E. S. Baker, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2
Fred McNara defeated R. E. Roberts, 6-0, 6-1

6-0, 6-1, 6-1
 Richard Lewis defeated S. V. Brabans,
 6-0, 6-1
 A. J. Dehr defeated R. M. DeMott,
 6-3, 8-6
 J. Evans defeated W. R. Flem-
 ming, 6-0, default.
 R. Sloman defeated George Koelzer,
 6-0, 6-1
 M. H. Barredo Jr. defeated J. L. Ver-
 stant, 6-0, 6-4
 J. Verstant defeated William McKinley,
 6-0, 6-4
 J. Bassford defeated N. Hillson,
 6-0, 6-1
 John Van Ryn defeated H. M. Man-
 chester, 6-1, 6-1
 I. R. Franklin defeated F. V. Quigley,
 6-0, 6-1
 A. D. Hammett defeated Virgil Shel-
 don, 6-2, 10-6
 M. C. Laren defeated H. M. Mc-
 Laren, 6-0, 6-2
 Second Round
 F. D. Powers defeated James Dewing,
 4-6, 6-2, 6-2
 J. H. Schell defeated F. Damrau,
 6-0, 6-1

6-0, 6-1.
P. L. Kynaston defeated H. T. Kraemer, 6-1, 6-1.
Richard Lewis defeated F. A. Silverman, 6-4, 6-2.
F. P. Ferguson defeated F. G. Danielson, 6-1, 6-3.
W. B. Evans defeated Murray Vernon, 11-9, 4-6.
Herbert Chase defeated Thomas Ernst, 6-1, 2-6, 8-6.
R. Sloman defeated H. Dewing, 6-4, 7-5.

M. H. Barredo Jr. defeated D. R. S. 6-0, 6-0.
 H. H. Hitt defeated L. King 6-1.
 D. R. King defeated P. Correll 6-0, 6-0.
 L. King defeated H. H. Bassford 6-0, 3-2, 2-0, default.
 C. B. Baggis defeated L. K. Frankland 6-0, 6-0.
 C. R. Marsh defeated R. T. Townsend 6-1, 6-2.
 H. H. Hitt defeated H. F. Bailey 6-1, 6-2.
 H. H. Hitt defeated Allen Behr 6-0, 6-0.

Third Round
 P. C. Baggis defeated S. G. Noyes 6-3, 6-2.
 S. H. Voshell defeated F. D. Powers 6-1, 6-2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	48	23	257
Kansas City	48	42	257
St. Paul	47	42	252
St. Louis	46	45	252
Indianapolis	46	46	250

Tolledo	41	49	456
Milwaukee	41	49	479
Columbus	33	54	319

RESULTS SATURDAY

Louisville 9, St. Paul 2.
 Kansas City 21, Columbus 3.
 Toledo 5, Milwaukee 2.
 Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Toledo 5, Kansas City 1.
 Milwaukee 4, Louisville 2.
 Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 6.
 Milwaukee 7, Columbus 5.
 Milwaukee 5, Columbus 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	50	36	.585
Toronto	55	39	.584
Ottawa	52	46	.531
Montreal	48	49	.495

Rochester	48	48	50%
Buffalo	51	51	100%
Rochester	57	57	100%
Syracuse	35	89	252

RESULTS SATURDAY

Providence 7, Syracuse 1.
 Toronto 8, Reading 7.
 Reading 4, Toronto 3.
 Baltimore 14, Buffalo 23.
 Buffalo 13, Baltimore 7.
 Rochester 12, Jersey City 10.
 Jersey City 5, Rochester 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Providence 4, Rochester 2.
 Providence 8, Rochester 4.
 Reading 7, Buffalo 2.
 Reading 7, Buffalo 2.
 Syracuse 5, Jersey City 5.
 Syracuse 5, Jersey City 4.

TWELVE MASTERS COMPETE
 DUESLAU, Germany, July 20 (AP)—Twelve chess masters will compete in the 12th international tournament here today.

kins today under the auspices of the
German Chess Association.

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Art News and Comment

Swedish Arts and Crafts at International Paris Exhibition

Paris, July 1
Special Correspondence
CONDITIONS imposed by the organization of the International Exhibition of Art and Crafts are not favorable to giving the casual visitor a general idea of the output of any one country. There is the national pavilion, which in some cases can be expected to represent the most modern expression of a national style as sanctioned by the official committee in whose hands its erection has been placed.

Then comes the section, housed in the Grand Palais, in which individual firms have shown their products at their own expense; and since the accommodation originally reserved has proved insufficient, the visitor finds in many cases, that of Sweden for instance, that in quite another and far distant corner of the immense Grand Palais, or somewhere else in the grounds of the exhibition, there are further official or private stands, all of which should really be grouped together.

The Swedes, who have overcome the inherent difficulties by excellent and—rarely—intelligent organization, have lightened my task because their various stands fall into distinct groups and can therefore be dealt with by themselves. Let me therefore transport the reader to the Swedish Pavilion. The building consists of three parts—a garden, a small tower which also constitutes the entrance, and a large high-roofed hall. With admirable restraint the Swedes have not found it necessary to cram their official pavilion with every conceivable Swedish product, but they have confined themselves to showing something which is modern and characteristic of their country. They have in fact considered the general public, which knows little or nothing of Swedish affairs.

Maps in Series
The entrance vestibule is a small but high room and its walls are decorated with a series of vigorously painted maps of Sweden, each of which shows the main centers of her industrial undertakings and in fact supplies the visitor in a decorative form with information which he needs to picture the activities of the country.

The large adjoining room is made effective not only by the simplicity of its well-constructed proportions, but also because there is so little in the room that one is bound to take in the objects which are there.

A large glass vessel, delicately, if a little too ornately, engraved, is the only evidence of the very important achievements in the field of glass which have occasioned to examine in the industrial section of the Grand Palais. There are also very few pieces of furniture which show us at once that fine modern furniture in Sweden means inlaid furniture, generally in natural colored woods, and the conservative visitor will hear with relief that as far as the forms of the furniture are concerned there is little innovation. One piece reminds us of a Viking ship, and the cabinet exhibited is a refined specimen of the peasant-built furniture whose design has not varied for many a generation.

The floor and the walls reveal a few hand-made carpets, the characteristics of which we will examine in greater detail now, for our journey takes us to the two large rooms on the ground floor of the Grand Palais. One of these rooms is given up to textiles. The carpets exhibited there show very little modern design. They are adaptations and nevertheless they do not possess the evil brand of borrowed blumes. The patterns are the simple "lightning" patterns or the geometric designs familiar chiefly in Caucasian and Anatolian rugs. The designs have been simplified and only the main patterns have survived their adoption in Sweden, that is to say all the small floral decoration with which the Oriental products team has been eliminated.

The Color Scheme
What is entirely Swedish, however, is the color scheme. I do not know Swedish art well enough to say whether their color schemes are very modern in this country, but I should say not, at any rate the colors are good vegetable dyes and they give one the impression that the modern designer and manufacturer of textiles of this kind is duly inspired by a healthy respect for the great achievement of the past which has given us patterns and colors rarely rivaled today. However, Swedes will be Swedes, and modern only at that, they make their contribution to the modern movement. It does not strike the pre-eminent note in their textile exhibition and can therefore be disregarded here.

A notable feature of this section, however, is the series of hand-woven woolen materials in which their traditional interest in gross-point and cross-stitch patterns is evident. Strange to say, the majority of the embroidery exhibits are bad. Poor designs and coloring and an impeccable quality of workmanship, as well as sentimental subjects, characterize the specimens, but the general excellence of the textiles compels us to believe that these embroideries are the exception which proves the rule.

The adjoining room is filled chiefly with glass and porcelain, and a few cases are devoted to gold and silver work, and two cabinets contain books. The metal work is poor, and when one thinks of the admirable silver-work of the Swedes of earlier generations, one can only hope that their modern silversmiths will stand in penitent admiration before the work of their ancestors.

In great contrast, the book production is admirable and modern. There does not seem to have been a typographical tradition in Sweden at all. I am right in saying, I believe, that there is only one type in existence which is of truly Swedish origin, and the types imported from Germany and England are very restricted in number. The Swedish typographers have achieved none the less, with very little material, a measure of distinction which places their work in the forefront of the craft. Their pages are well printed, severe and yet individual. They have sought, when illustrating a book, not to tell the tale in pictures, but to embellish their volumes with ornamentation consciously designed to harmonize with the type and conceived in a manner suited to typography. Their bindings are careful and well executed, depending for their inspiration on German or Gothic models.

The porcelain is excellent. Good glazes, good coloring and cheerful design. For indefinable reasons it strikes one as peculiarly characteristic. I should say that the Swedes had borrowed exceptionally little from other countries in the matter of design. Plates are decorated with vigorously drawn flower patterns which have a northern flavor about them, and the clear cool coloring is somehow expressive of the tall, fair-haired and blue-eyed men who make and use these wares. It is peculiar how suggestive this china is; it makes one feel that the people who eat their food from it are quiet, jolly people, scrupulously clean, open-handed and courteous, and when we look at the glass which they set in such profusion on their hospitable tables we suspect an element of graceful refinement that is perhaps surprising in so robust and half-fellow-well-met a nation.

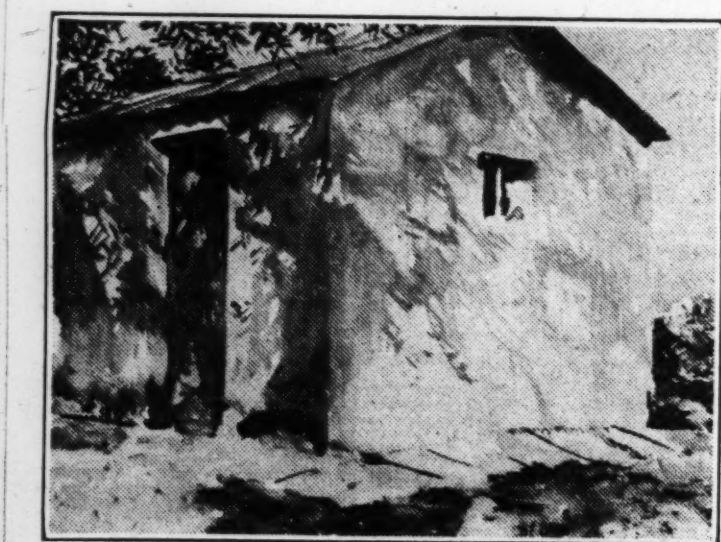
It would be easy to spoil praise by the superabundance of superlatives in the matter of their glass, for its virtues are many. Not least of these is the fact that their glass is exceedingly moderate in price. The shapes of the goblets, bottles, jugs, dishes and ornamental glassware are usually elegant without being in any way flimsy. Most of the pieces, even those whose purpose is chiefly decorative, do not suffer from the common defect of being useless, that is to say their goblets for example are primarily goblets, skillfully cut pieces of glass whose function is to contain some liquid which can be partaken easily from it. The proportion of stem and cup and stand are such as will insure the goblet standing firmly, albeit gracefully, either full or empty. The jugs will discharge their contents without dripping.

The chief means of ornamentation is engraving, done with a singularly light touch. The formal wreaths have been abandoned and exchanged

for animal designs and figure compositions, which are difficult to describe. They are modern in line, inspired by a restrained admiration and asymmetrical understanding for modern French art.

One other remark requires mention. It contains a series of the original designs for the justly famous town hall of Stockholm, designed by Ragnar Östberg, the great pioneer of the preceding generation of Swedish architects. It is not only a magnificent monument of modern architecture, but the greatest source of inspiration to the modern craftsman, for it shows how fruitful the influence of one single achievement may be. The general atmosphere of most of the exhibits harmonizes with this edifice. Most of them would form fitting accessories for it, and the secret, if secret there be, is undoubtedly the fact that most of the Swedish craftsmen in nearly all departments have been content to use simple means, simple materials of fine quality, and have studied carefully the best products of their own and other countries. They have then proceeded patiently in work consistent with their own taste, and produced a vital modern movement worthy of a progressive people and expressive of themselves.

J. HOLROYD-REECE.

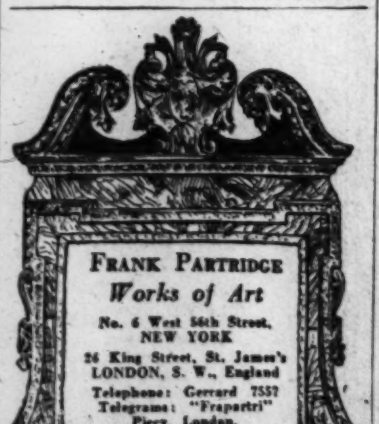


Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
"CORFU—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS"
In the Memorial Sargent Exhibition at the Boston Art Museum.

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SELDOM a new contribution is made to natural science without violent opposition. The same may be said of painting, and it is well that it is so, for opposition makes a healthy atmosphere for the strong and one in which the weak succumb.

It was in 1877 that Manet and the Impressionist group, Pissarro, Monet, Renoir and Cézanne held an exhibition of painting in Paris. Opprobrium, mockery and scorn greeted their work, and Cézanne, the greatest master of them all, came in for most of the detestation.

Cézanne, in the immediate controversies on painting, still is a name having its violent supporters and its violent denouncers. Yet in a world which reckons most things in terms of money it is to be remembered that the value of his works has steadily increased, and it is no insignificant thing that not more than a quarter of a century ago you could pick Cézanne canvases out of dustbins and buy them for a few francs, whereas today he is the highest priced of the landscape painters. I mention this because money values in art really do count for something. Cézanne is a master whose works are much sought after, and since such high value is placed upon his work by people who appreciate and buy his work, it must also be remembered that many of our best artists today become spellbound before his achievements.

At the Leicester Galleries which is at the moment holding the most complete exhibition of works by Cézanne ever got together, I saw the other day a well-known painter standing before one of the landscapes. He had stood before this work something like 20 minutes, and I, thinking that mere affection could never be so patient, said to

him, "Well, what is it that holds you so spellbound?" His answer was, "I do not know, I simply cannot tell you."

And that remark is realized the whole fullness of trying to write of Cézanne. I could say as other writers do, his knowledge of color and form is profound; that his heart and head are so well balanced that he gives us a result only to be found in the rarest art. But this is all inadequate. If Cézanne were extravagant one way or the other, if he were an out-and-out Cubist, if he were a stolid academic realist, if he were anything that one could definitely place in a pigeon-hole, then it would be easy to convey in words something of the qualities that so to speak hold him in the hands of his admirers. He is so subtle, so finely attenuated, so poised and so exquisite, that he is to me one of those painters whose work approaches nearest to the condition of music.

The sight through Cézanne's throbs, vibrates and thrills with that same subtlety and emotion that the ear does in music. And there is yet another thought arises when this similarity is pursued, and that is, that with all his elusive charm, which by the way is never evasive, he is truly architectonic. His paintings have all the weight and volume and structural significance that is to be found in the best architecture, and that of the greatest of all architects, Nature herself. All is ordered and reasonable in Cézanne's work to those who approach it without prejudice.

One might as well approach nature with the same shallowness of vision, yet it is true that there are those with preferences for this or that type of natural manifestation. They can give their reasons too. Parkland to some is so serene, too suave; mountains to others too sinister and somber. To Cézanne nature is never too anything. She is just this and that, and through a Cézanne the eyes of many are opened for the first time to the "rightness" of it all. Others who are already aware of this "rightness" Cézanne serves to fortify and to comfort, making complete so much, that in the outer world seems disintegrated and opposed, at once synthetic and at one with the great within.

S. K. N.

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THE person who utters the oft-expressed desire, "Oh, I wish I could afford good pictures," and thinks that he cannot, deceives himself, for if he only stops to think he can possess a certain amount of worthy examples of art.

A very good picture can be bought for the price of a carpet or a rug, but whereas a man pays the floor-covering bill without demur, the same amount sunk in a canvas horrifies him. And it's all in his viewpoint. If he really loved art, his walls would display beautiful decorations, while his rugs might be shabby or fewer in number.

Then, too, he deceives himself as to the price of pictures. Seeing in a Fifth Avenue window a canvas which attracts him, he goes in and prices it, and comes out too astonished for words. Naturally! The amount must be exorbitant with high-priced salesmen, high rents and miscellaneous pieces by only the established painters.

Suit One's Own Taste
Now, if this person will take a little trouble, he may have lovely pictures or prints, besides having the same enjoyment that the collector of antiques gets from his search.

In the first place he must have the courage of his convictions and when he sees a picture he really likes, he must not let the opportunity slip. The fear of making a mistake hampers his judgment. People turn naturally to good pictures just as they do to good music, if their desire is sincere.

The next thing is to know that there are many good artists whose reputation, as yet, does not permit them to demand a great deal for their work; pictures by young painters or men leaving off commercial art to paint landscape or figures. For the novice in picture buying, I would advise small canvases—pochades, they are called—or sketches. Now the sketch is not to be despised. Frequently it is more lovely than the finished picture. It may be crude, but it has a dash, a spontaneity, the first enthusiasm of the artist. Then the little pictures or pochades are often very beautiful and properly framed make delightful spots of color on the walls. Whole exhibitions of these charming bits are sent about the country to encourage the buying of small inexpensive pictures.

In Artists' Studios

As to the sketches, of course they are to be found in the artist's studio. A good plan is to look about a gallery and if one finds the work of a certain man much to his liking, his exhibition work too expensive, one may visit the artist and explain the situation, asking for sketches. Painters are usually kind about this sort of thing, being pleased at the layman's interest and also being happy to dispose of sketches that are too unfinished for public exhibition. If the painter is not available, a letter may induce him to submit several canvases for selection. Painters themselves love sketches and often have on their walls notes by their colleagues in preference to their more careful pictures.

The personal contact with the artist is a delightful experience, enabling one to better understand and appreciate his art. However, one

must be cautious not to intrude or take too much time for the painter has his work to do and is frequently detained by curiosity seekers or people looking for an hour's entertainment. However, the sincere visitor is very welcome.

If one feels that the pochades and sketches are not practical for his pocketbook, then there are prints—etchings, lithographs, and woodblocks. These are often so modest in price that one may begin a collection, using them as the Japanese do their treasures, for every prosperous man of that artistic little country has a collection of beautiful things, but he brings out only one at a time to enjoy.

At the Art Institute, Chicago, this

Woodstock Art Exhibition

Woodstock, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

MEMBERS of the Woodstock Art Association have assembled a serious and prolific exhibition of paintings mostly done at the Catskill mountain colony, in the second general exhibition offered at the local gallery. It is a much larger exhibition than the first one, offered last month. Sculpture adds to the gallery display.

The notable effect of the present exhibition has been a happy com-

can hang together on the gallery wall with pleasing result.

A Birge Harrison snow scene is flanked by two portraits of the modern school, by Austin Mecklem and Arnold Wiltz, respectively. By way of variety, a Charles Rosen futuristic "Brick Yard" is softened by a rough walnut wood carving by Warren Wheelock, and a stone "Mother and Child" by Myra Muselman-Carr, that stand alongside. The general juggling for harmony is also carried out on another wall, where a "Madonna Lily," by W. E. Schumacher, in heavy blue is centered between a figure of "Christ" by Warren Wheelock and a unique "Mother and Child" by T. Watanabe, carved from coal.

Self-portraits of interest are by Henry Mattson and Ernest Flene. Judson Smith shows several still lifes. A Mayer is a new exhibitor with a landscape from the conservative school, a picture that offers more ready charms than the ultra-modern presentations. A somewhat sensational portrait of "Mother" by Sven is devoid of the accepted articles of the portrait painter's conformity.

H. E. Kleiner, with an engaging portrait, wins a first place in the show. John Carroll returns from France with a more modern painting, "Montemarte," a newer school picture that oddly enough becomes intriguing from a close-up view. Rudolph Tandler shows a large portrait of Eugene Hall, composer, that has exceptional local interest.

There are a great many artists represented. The students at the Catskill Mountain colony are less plentiful this season, and the work of the association enlists many painters who have left the experimental stage. While the show naturally must include student work to be representative of the colony, and can therefore not hope to rank with a National Academy exhibition, yet it had been sponsored by many serious workers who reside at the colony during the summer months.

Other exhibitors are Carl Eric Lind, Otto Bierhals, Arnold Bianchi, Alfred Hutty, Richard Lahey, Hermon More, Charles Bateman, Konrad Cramer, Cecile Barrere, E. B. Winslow, Mary D. Smith, E. Madeleine Shiff, Pamela Bianco, George Klitzgard, Pamela Vinton, Brown, Pieter Mijer, Harry Gottlieb, Paul Rohland, Edgar M. Ward, Harry Tedlie, Marion A. White and Robert W. Chanler.

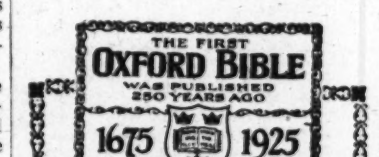
Thus, the artist residents of Woodstock, many of whom exhibit pictures about the country, take an active interest in their own gallery. The spirit of harmony in the present effort to establish a permanent art association that can exhibit the work of conservative and radical painters together, is admirable, and gives the show more than local interest. Ground is gained this summer in that many students are in Europe and the exhibition is one of work done by the more mature workers at the Catskill summer art colony.



"A GYPSY," PAINTING BY ZULOAGA

past spring was a large exhibition of etchings. The catalogue indicated that they were sold as low as \$3 and \$5 apiece and the sales were surprisingly large, which shows that the love of the print is spreading and many people are buying them for the joy of collecting. The advantage of purchasing through the medium of public institution is that each print has been carefully selected by a jury, so the purchaser is sure of his buying something that has to be up to the standard of the institution.

Reproductions of good pictures are, of course, more worthy than bad originals, and there is much to be said for them, but they lack the lure of pictures direct from the artist's brush which makes them so precious.



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The Honor System and Its Practical Reality in College

By HENRY LOUIS SMITH
President of Washington and Lee University

SUCH words as religion, democracy, liberty, honor, civility, etc., are incapable of exact definition or delimitation. So with that form of self-discipline and idealism known as the student "honor-system." No two campus groups professing to practice it accept the same code of honor or agree as to the exact function and limitations of the "system." In many institutions it is no more than a traditional "verbal asset," sometimes the present empty husk of a past reality. In its application to student conduct it is often fantastically narrow and one-sided, like the chivalry of the Middle Ages. It is also sometimes unfortunately harsh in its treatment of individual cases. To many outsiders, it seems, like religion, idealism, and the Golden Rule, too vague, illogical, and sentimental to be a really workable program with human nature as it is. Yet a lifetime of practical experience with the "honor-system" convinces me that of all the character-building agencies of the American college campus it may become, if effectively utilized, by far the most valuable and efficient.

Its Definition

Merely abstaining from faculty supervision, "trusting" everybody, and "putting every student on his honor," whether he has any or not, is as far from the honor-system as anarchy is from ordered liberty.

The "honor-system" is a form of student self-government which, assuming that every student is a man of absolute truthfulness and honesty, takes immediate cognizance of all violations of an accepted code of honor; and through student organizations procures the permanent removal from the student-body of all those who, by violating in any degree this accepted code, prove that they cannot thus be safely trusted.

That the honor-system may be a working reality and not, as it so often is, a mere pretense, at least two things are essential:

1. The whole student body must be organized to enforce it, and must accept, willingly and courageously, its heavy responsibilities. In matters embraced by the accepted code of the faculty, while retaining its ultimate control, relinquishes its disciplinary function not to the individual student, but to the organized, sympathetic, and willing student body.
2. Campus sentiment must be overwhelmingly in favor of a rigid and impartial enforcement. If a



These Pictures Indicate the Classwork at the School of Applied Design in Paris. Four Industrial Schools for Women Workers in Paris Owe Their Beginning to Mme. Eliza Lemonnier. They Have Been Purchased One by One by the City of Paris and They Are Now Known as the School of Applied Design. The Girls Who Attend the School Average From 14 to 20 Years of Age for the Class Which Receives Scholarships From the City of Paris, and From 16 to 30 Years for Free Pupils. They Are Divided Into Two Classes and Follow a Three-Year Course. They Receive the Essentials of Design and Technique in the First Class and Professional Training in the Second.

Upper Left: Embroiderer Executing a Delicate Design in the Corner of Her Studio—and Beauty Grows Beneath Her Fingers.
Upper Right: Girl Cabinetmakers Shown Making and Mounting Pieces of Light Furniture.
Lower: A Professional Tapestry Class.

student loses caste for reporting to the honor committee a frat mate or close associate who has violated the code, the so-called honor system at that institution is already dead.

To observe the daily life of a group of Christians gives one a better idea of religion than reading a whole library of abstract theology. So a few concrete illustrations of the

daily operation of the honor system at Washington and Lee will supplement and clarify this brief and fragmentary statement of its principles.

1st. Its Application to Examinations and Classroom Work
Examination rooms are entirely free from faculty espionage. The professor in charge does not hesitate to leave the student alone and go down town or to his office at any time. Any student may obtain permission to leave the room and while absent goes wherever he pleases.

Formal examination papers always contain a signed statement that no aid has been given or received, but the honor system at W. and L. covers with equal rigidity daily recitations and all outside written work which, according to the professor's announcement, is to be performed by each individual for himself. Students are often requested to withdraw from the university because of obtaining information from a neighbor's paper during a written one-hour quiz.

2d. Personal and College Property
A visitor can at any time count scores of textbooks, scratch pads, etc., piled at the campus entrance, under the trees, or on the doorsteps of the college buildings, awaiting the return of their owners. Very few college doors on the campus are ever locked. In Newcomb Hall, swarming with students at all times and open all night, are the administrative offices of the university. The president's and dean's offices and the various valuable cases, private letters, and irreplaceable records, the various stenographers' offices, and the mailing room of the W. and L. Bulletin often remain unlocked day and night the whole year, even when their occupants are out of town, while the registrar's office is only locked at intervals. Yet nothing is ever disturbed in any one of them. Good overcoats often hang untouched in an open corridor of Newcomb Hall from midwinter till after commencement.

3d. Libraries and Reading Rooms
The numerous departmental libraries and reading rooms are all examples of the honor system in daily routine operation. The large and valuable law library will be taken as an illustration of them all. Tucker Hall, the law building, is the home, club, and study hall of the law school, numbering ordinarily over 150 men from every section of the country. It is open day and night, lighted all midnight, and always full of students. Its main library opens on each side into a large study hall, and every student enters it at will, takes out whatever books he may select, carries them for study anywhere in the building, and uses them as long as he wishes. This goes on day and night the whole session, the only guardian of these thousands of costly volumes being the "atmosphere" and habits of the honor system.

4th. Honor System Buying and Selling
There has grown up on the W. and L. campus a method of buying and selling.

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ing and selling which must be unique, since it seems to awaken such amazement among visitors. The "Co-op" store in the Washington Building has regular counters piled with priced articles where every customer pockets whatever articles he selects, makes his own change out of an open money box, and departs, without the intervention or even the notice of a salesman. The day before a recent "great game" with the University of Virginia, some enterprising student placed hundreds of celluloid label buttons with the college colors on a table under a canvas tree, priced at 20 and 35 cents, according to size, with an open box to afford change and hold the money. Before night the box was so overflowing with bills that a passing professor placed a weight on them to keep the pile from blowing away. Over 300 emblems were sold in this way without a salesman in sight. At the same time the following were noticed in a walk through the university buildings:

Unattended Stands
In the basement of the Doremus Gymnasium was an immense box of bagged peanuts with an open box near by to hold the money. Near the stair landing of the largest dormitory an open barrel of fancy winesap apples was found, with a money box resting on the apples, and a card put up by the unknown salesman stating that the price was

5 cents apiece. Meanwhile, in one of the corridors of the Graham Dormitory, holding 116 students, might be found every night a well-stocked lunch table with money box and schedule of prices, but no visible salesman. It was stated that the box generally held from \$3 to \$5 by morning.

The above are but a few concrete examples of the honor system in actual operation. Perhaps other institutions are even more successful in realizing its full possibilities as a character builder. Amid the ebb and flow of incoming and outgoing classes they illustrate the amazing dominance of the atmosphere and traditions of a college campus, which are often more permanent than its buildings and always more powerful than its faculty regulations. They illustrate also the nonsectionalism of the so-called "southern" honor system and the gratifying promptness with which such traditions beget trustworthiness among the future leaders of the Nation.

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Research by Lower-School Pupils

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

WHAT matters in education is the way in which the subjects of the curriculum are handled. The fault of all schools like all other institutions is that they tend to lean too heavily on custom, to adopt stereotyped methods, to lose the spirit in the letter. Now custom and tradition have their use. To pay no respect to them would lead to anarchy. But they may easily become a soulless routine. School-teachers fall victims to formality perhaps more quickly than even members of other professions. Innovation is always difficult; it requires courage and faith. The old ways are trodden smooth, they are comfortable for the feet. It is only the few who have the power to breathe new life into old things. The majority teach certain subjects in certain ways because they have always been taught so. And even when a teacher tries to launch out into uncharted seas, to treat education as a voyage of discovery, he is usually pulled sharply back by a timid principal or a conventional examiner.

I suppose there has been a great improvement in the treatment of English composition since the famous report of the English commission. But the stereotyped method, the conventional essay, still holds too largely in the schools. A composition is often best learnt by a lively debate, by a frank general discussion. It seems usually a wise plan to insist that the pupils should always read aloud what they have written and submit it to the judgment of their fellows as well as the teacher.

How One School Did It
Here is a way practiced in one particular school. It was carried out with a sixth form, a class of boys who had for the most part passed the standard of the first examination, but the idea could be carried out with much younger boys. Instead of the form as a whole being given one single theme to write on, each boy was allowed to choose for himself from a number of subjects suggested. He could, moreover, offer one of his own initiatives. And the subjects were such as could not be treated properly without considerable preparation, a period of some three weeks was assigned for the completion of the work. As far as possible, moreover, the questions were those of broad general interest, not too abstruse to be beyond the reach of the pupils' minds—movements rather than persons—the evolution of great customs or notable institutions.

For instance, the subject would be "the use of coined money," another "the evolution of the drama," and another "Roman education." And to guard against all the facts and the explanation being drawn from encyclopedias, it was laid down at the start that at least four books should be consulted, and that the encyclopedia should only be used for giving the best authorities on the subject. The authorities used were always to be carefully tabulated at the end of the essay. A particular day was then chosen for the discussion of the essays.

Wide-Ranging Discussion
Each writer had to read his own composition, and after it was read a general discussion took place, the teacher himself taking part only in such a way as to stimulate questions or bring out a particular aspect of the question which had perhaps been neglected. Naturally the discussion often ranged over a wide field, and the topics were often followed out into all sorts of ramifications. Sometimes the subject was difficult and discussion brief, at others the argument seemed to wander at will, but the teacher might lead until the peremptory summons of the school bell brought about a premature closure.

The procedure, it will be seen, was that of a learned society in miniature, and there is no doubt that it was interesting and fruitful. Above all it gave its participants the feeling that they were doing some original work, however humble, that they were discovering and not merely repeating, and that they were not merely copying the opinions of other people's ideas, or the conclusions of the textbook. Much valuable information was no doubt gathered in this way, but the chief merit lay in the interesting discussions that followed. The student learnt to give his opinion, sure that it would be treated with respect. The inarticulate English boy—and it is astonishing how inarticulate most Englishmen remain until the conventional school education—surprised himself by his own powers of expression. The whole business had of course to be carefully watched, and skillfully directed, and it could not altogether be prevented from relying on the judgment of one particular book or authority. But it gave to most of the pupils some power of comparing and selecting, and judging, of weighing the authorities—in a word of criticism. And of course it provided a first rate practice in the writing of the native language.

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Building of Houses

IT WAS once pointed out to me by an architect, a recognized authority in his profession, that the origin of the house is to be found in the history of religion, and more particularly, in the history of sacrificial fires. It was required that the sacred fire should be kept perpetually burning; this necessitated the adoption of means for protecting it from wind and storm; thus came into being the four walls, made of common clay, roof with a hole in it naturally developed. From such humble beginnings and utilitarian causes, was developed the whole history of architecture.

With its roots in the primal soil of a high aspiration and a spiritual obligation, the house becomes a subject of more than common interest. The desire for uniformity has, however, done much to obscure the close relationship between the building and the exponents of the basic arts of expression; so much so, that Longfellow's exclamation:

"Ah to build—to build!
This is the noblest of the arts,"

almost challenges the judgment and compels lively activity of thought processes. But the more consideration we give to the subject of house building, the closer we get to the idea of poetry in bricks and mortar, and "music in space." Any building must, of necessity, be an expression of a thought. According to the excellence of the motivating idea will be the degree of beauty and utility of the house, whether it be the house of a laborer, or the "house of God." Even the lowliest ranks of unattractive houses, or the more attractive villas of a London suburb, express a dominant thought—economy in construction cost, on a quantity basis. Such buildings are often without character or individuality, of course, and to that extent they are indicative of a fault in the plan of modern civilization, Ruskin was right when he said, "Better the rudest work that tells a story and records a fact, than the richest with out meaning." The houses built on a quantity basis according to one uniform plan, may tell a story, but it is not an autobiography.

It cannot be said of many modern houses, that they are like the human beings that inhabit them. To quote Ruskin again, "I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling houses built to last, and built to be lovely; as rich and full of pleasantness as may be, within and without, with such differences as may suit and express each man's character and occupation, and partly, his history." This is certainly pleasant to contemplate. It reminds one of certain old English homesteads, built during the Renaissance, or earlier, and added to by successive generations of the descendants of the original owners, each expressing the spirit of the times in which they lived. The result that many of these ancient dwellings are polyglots, talking in four or five different styles of architecture, and suggesting as many impressions of the successive generations who were occupants. But this

I think, is not quite what Ruskin meant; he meant something more than an expression of the time; he would have an expression of the individual, and in this he sounded a deep and fundamental note in human consciousness—the need for self-expression. There are those who have realized their freedom to express their highest conceptions of beauty and usefulness, and we see this manifested in beautiful houses into which they have brought those higher qualities that make a house a home. This is an ideal that appeals to all whose highest desire is to express what is truly beautiful, and rich in spiritual meaning.

The house beautiful is the graceful unfolding of an idea, and all beautiful ideas partake of two qualities of goodness; they do their duty, and they are graceful and pleasing to the eye. The display of ostentatiousness and pseudo-artistry that mars some of our public buildings and many more of our private dwellings, is the result of an accretion of opinions, rather than the outflowing of convictions. Someone has said that "convictions build Gothic cathedrals, not opinions," and that is why—to quote Emerson—"The Gothic cathedral is a blossoming in stone subdued by an insatiable demand for harmony in man. The mountain of granite blooms into an eternal flower with the lightness and delicate finish, as well as the aerial proportions and perspective of vegetable beauty."

The reversal of the proper order and relationship between the house and the occupant, to which reference has been made, reminds one of the words of Cicero, who said "My precept to all who build is that the owner should be an ornament to the house, and not the house to the owner." This would be a severe test to apply in many instances, and largely because there are so many people with the opportunity to express the highest conceptions of architecture and building, who yet fail to appreciate the true idea at the back of all artistic expression; and so we have, as Gray would say,

Rich windows that exclude the light
And passages that lead to nothing.
The thought has been frequently and variously expressed, that a true architect must be a great sculptor or painter, otherwise he is only a builder. We cannot all be architects, of course, but we may all see beauty in stones. Every beautiful building has, of course, been a complete idea before a single stone was quarried. It is this fact alone that made possible the building of the Temple;

Silently as a dream, the fabric rose,
No sound of hammer or of saw was there.
When we can appreciate the cadence of a curve, the grace of a geometric figure, the harmony of high-lights and shadows, the colorations of choral cantos, all as individual expressions of beauty, we can appreciate them in any combination, in which art and skill can express them. Yes, in the house beautiful.

In one of his books Nathaniel Hawthorne asks the reader what the effect would be in modern architecture, if cities were built to the sound of music. One hesitates to conjure up a vision of a city built to the rhythm of a particularly American form of modern "music." We are seeing its effect in some schools of modern painting, poetry and drama, and we realize that there are some things that would take a lot of getting used to before we could accept them calmly—if at all. But every house and every home should be built to the harmony of the graceful and the good, an expression in the poetry of design, and the prose of utility.

The Bayou

The still, deep waters of White Oak Bayou are like a mirror, golden flecked where the sun breaks through overhanging branches. The brown but clear stream shows no ripples but those caused by dipping birds or insects. The banks are steep, as green as velvet, and thickly grown with the great oaks that give the bayou its name. The oaks are wide spreading and hung with streamers of gray moss that are always swaying gently.

One standing above the bayou on the high curving bridge, may trace its progress between the low, rounded hills, among which are a few gray moss-covered oaks, with log walls. Farther down the bayou, one sees the rich green of the bay tree. Here and there a magnolia, the most beautiful tree of the south, is in blossom, its great waxy flowers, resting among the broad, green leaves.

The trees are filled with singing birds—and everywhere the mocking-bird's notes are heard, imitating other songs. There is no loneliness here, for tiny creatures dart back and forth, and gay-winged insects flutter everywhere. There is a deep peace. Human visitors seldom loiter upon the bayou's banks—no fishermen, nor picnickers nor idlers. In one season of the year, however, it will present an enlivening scene, for there will be a Negro baptism. Then the waters will be broken by the thrilling sound of their quaint hymns that are intensely affecting. The white-robed figures will file into the brown stream and be immersed in its waters. But this is the only time that the bayou's quiet is ever disturbed.

Deep and dark and still
The water shines,
Magnolia petals spill
In snowy lines
Upon it, placid-faced,
The jeweled notes
Of humming birds are traced
O'er hilly floats.

Its bank's green, winding length
The live oaks shade,
Their limbs of sturdy strength
Gray moss o'erlaid;
Rich perfumes drift along
From jasmine haunts—
The mockingbird's gay song
The silence haunts.

Rivals

I heard a bird at dawn
Singing sweetly on a tree,
That the dew was on the lawn,
And the wind was on the sea;
But I didn't listen to him,
For he didn't sing to me.

I didn't listen to him,
For he didn't sing to me
That the dew was on the lawn,
And the wind was on the sea;
I was singing at the time,
Just as prettily as he.

I was singing all the time,
Just as prettily as he,
About the dew upon the lawn,
And the wind upon the sea;
So I didn't listen to him,
As he sang upon a tree.

—James Stephens, in "Songs from the Clay."

Lions of Leamington

The best centre for sight-seeing in Warwickshire is undoubtedly Leamington, a gentle back-water of a place, where people with not very much to do and not very much to spend pass a cozy, church-going existence. The town has its beauties, particularly in spring-time, when all the flowering shrubs put on a bridal dress, but since it is a valley place it is best not to bring youth thither. The young will feel their energies pent up as in a cage. When they have taken long flights and come back, they will be able to enjoy its charm. Those who have become acclimatized maintain that Leamington is as pretty a place as any the British Isles contain, except unapproachable Bath. The streets and squares have a pleasant amplitude, so that the thoroughfares of other watering places seem relatively cramped and small. Compared with more modern pleasure towns, there

is a fine restraint about Leamington architecture, though builders have marred the Parade here and there by some modern Gothic, which is quite out of place. Unfortunately the poor life in little courts and shut-off alleys that you hardly note in passing, and these have been the despair of one or two persons of the more energetic type. No one has described the place so well as Hawthorne in "Our Old Home." The author of "Transformation" stayed at 10 Lansdowne Circus in 1854, and in essentials Leamington is the same as when he saw it even after a lapse of seventy years. The other lion of the town is Dickens, who brings Mr. Dombey and Major Bagstock to Leamington in "Dombey and Son." Probably those two impossible theatrical persons, Mr. Carker and Edith Granger, first met one another in the Holly Walk—Mary Dornier Harris, in "Unknown Warwickshire."

Swallows

Sweet lyric poems of the air,
You lift along
The sunlit ways of summer where
Your wing-fashed song
Is lovelier far than roundelay.
With sudden dip
And sweeping curves you lace my
day
Like aerial slip
Of silken floss through eyelets gold.
Your gliding wings
Leave two-toned ribbons half un-
rolled
In shimmerings
Of buff and blue, as wheeling high,
You show to me
Buff breasts against an azure sky,
Then darily
Turn wings and backs of glossy blue.
O graceful birds,
Might I gain rhythmic wings from
you
For my few words!

—Hazel Harper Harris.

"Reliance on Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ITS efforts to find relief from the almost numberless ills which seem to afflict it, humanity often seems inclined to turn in every direction except the right one. Belief in material methods, the seeking of the efficacy of mindless drugs, kneading and pounding the human body, dieting, change of climate, and such like—has been so fixed in the popular thought that any departure from this beaten track is looked upon as visionary and impractical. Yet the fact remains that it is only as one turns from these material methods to the true, spiritual method, taught and practiced by Christ Jesus and his apostles, that genuine and lasting healing can be experienced.

Material methods do not really heal. They are only like soothing syrups, which quiet the disturbed thought for the time being. Healing, to be genuine and complete, must reach the mental cause of the difficulty. It is obvious that when this cause has been uncovered and removed, the harmful effects which proceeded from it must also disappear. Truth is the one perfect remedy; for it alone can reach and remove the cause of humanity's woes. On page 187 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized." This statement is in exact accord with Jesus' own words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What humanity longs for, and so much needs, is freedom—liberation from the false sense of sin, ill-health, sorrow, lack, and limitation. Truth is the one and only power that can bring about this liberation.

It will be noted that the quotation from Science and Health given above states that reliance on Truth must be radical. There can be no compromise with Truth, no substitute for Truth, no half-hearted mixing of the perfect spiritual method of the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, with opposing material methods, if one is to arrive at satisfying results. It is unfortunate that in certain quarters the word "radical" has come into a measure of disrepute. Derived from the Latin *radix*, a root, the word indicates that a true radical is one who is not satisfied with merely lopping off the tops of the branches of society's ills, but who digs to the very root of the trouble. Was there ever in human history another so genuinely radical as Jesus of Nazareth? From the very beginning of his ministry he laid the axe at "the root of the trees." He uncovered the hidden evil motives which lay behind

much of the religion of his day, laying bare its emptiness and hypocrisy. Again and again in his Sermon on the Mount he tore in pieces the teachings of rabbis and priests, of scribes, and Pharisees, and doctors of the law. All this he did in fulfillment of his own words, "Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." In thus applying the perfect standard of Truth to human actions and conditions, he became the true Saviour of mankind—humanity's real liberator, and "the way" for all time.

In our own day Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has bravely followed in the footsteps of the Master, taking her stand squarely on Truth as the one and only remedy for the world's ills. On page x of the Preface to Science and Health she writes, "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth." This book is admittedly revolutionary. Why? Because humanity had drifted so far from the pure Christianity founded by Christ Jesus and his apostles that nothing but a complete overturning of many of the religious concepts of our day could lead it back to the right path, again, to the pure spiritual teachings, example, and method of the Master.

What is the result of the advent of Christian Science in the world? Thousands have been healed simply by reading the textbook; while hundreds of thousands have been healed with the aid of Christian Science practitioners. In illustration of the above is the case of a young lady who was taken to a hospital suffering severely from ulcerated stomach. At the end of six months there she was no better. Then one day a Christian Scientist called and left with her a copy of Science and Health. The book appealed to her from the very first, and she read it constantly. At the end of two weeks' study of it she was perfectly healed, and left the hospital a well woman. Truth alone, as unfolded in the Christian Science textbook, had done the work. This incident illustrates how reliance on Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, frees one from the ills of mortal belief. On page 231 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Unless an ill is rightly met and fairly overcome by Truth, the ill is never conquered." If we wish to eradicate completely from our lives the discordant conditions which seem present in them, we can do so only by resorting to the one perfect remedy, Truth, and relying upon it radically.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Where Yesterday Lingers

No part of England is fairer than southern Worcestershire, where the gentle Vale of Evesham, the "golden valley," stretches down to the gentle Severn. Here Simon de Montfort was vanquished by the forces of the Crown, more than six centuries ago; today the tranquil countryside suggests anything but strife. The rich orchards, in fair bloom in May, the fragrant meadows and, above all, the little, Old-World villages, are wrapped in the tender peace which nowhere in all the world is quite so sweet as about an English countryside in springtime.

You may board a small steamer at Evesham, of an afternoon, unless the weather is too stormy, and cruise down stream, past many a cozy cot or flower-covered inn on the banks, and through more than one old-fashioned village where yesterday still lingers in the lap of today. And if you are well-advised you will debar near the village of Fladbury and cross to the very edge of the green by a cable-drawn ferry. Then, having wandered about a delightful village, but one rather modernized through the demands of tourists for inns and gift-shops, you will ramble across a bit of field and along an unfrequented country road until, almost before you know it, you will come upon the tiny hamlet of Crothorne.

I have found that the numerous volumes claiming to deal with "untouched England," "obscure English by-ways," and so on, in point of fact deal with nothing of the kind, but lend themselves entirely to considerations of such places as Broadway and Clonville and Dove Dale, places lovely enough, but as well known to every traveler as the Sphinx or Milan cathedral. And yet there is, even today, an "untouched England"; but like other precious bits, unknown to tourists, to be found only in the laps of quietude and enthusiastic search, it is off the motor roads and lacking in modern inns. It is best gained afoot; and, indeed, only thus does one get to know the real England at all. Of all this Crothorne is typical.

It is only a wayside hamlet, a double row of houses lining the unfrequented roadway. But such houses! Why, each is as perfect a part of an enchanting picture as if designed for it! The curious architecture of half a dozen long-past periods is all but hidden under masses of flowers and vines and morning-glories, roses and hollyhocks and peonies. And the color of all blends so softly as the shadings of the rainbow. Mighty English oaks, glorious as those of Arden beneath which Rosalind wandered, shade the quiet street. The great strength has enabled the half-timbered, thatched-roof houses to endure for centuries. The little post office and single, old-fashioned shop of the village, with its glass jars of striped confections in the dust-obscured window, is quite buried in its floral garniture. And a step or two farther on there is a tiny cot, with doorway and ceilings so low that one must bend the head to enter, where one may have refreshment, delightfully provided in an old-time, oak-wainscoted room, amid veritable treasure of appropriate furniture and china, peace, sweetest peace, and soothing, holds within and without, in the associations of the ancient



Before the Storm. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Léo Frank

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The Art of Translating Poetry

It is time that the art of translation, of which we have many beautiful examples in English, should be strictly distinguished from the trade. Like acting or the playing of music, it is an art of interpretation, not a difficult task either in this respect: that you must interpret your original in a medium never contemplated by its author. It requires, at its best, an exacting and imaginative scholarship, for you must understand your text in its fullest and most living sense; it requires a power over the instrument of your own language no less complete than the virtuoso's over the piano-forte, than the actor's over the expression of his voice or the gestures of his body. Its aim, too, is identical with the aims of those who are artists of interpretation: to give a clear view to beauty that would else be dumb or quite muffled.

What now should be the aim of the translator of poetry? For it is with poetry that I am here concerned. It should be, first of all, to produce a beautiful poem. If he has not done that he may have served the cause of information, of language study, in art he has completely failed. The translator must produce a beautiful poem, much should be forgiven him, although a beautiful poem may not, necessarily, be a beautiful translation. To be true to the original, he must, to begin with, be faithful—not pedantically, but essentially, not only to the general content of the original poem but to its specific means of embodying that content. There should be as little definite alteration, addition or omission as possible. . . . The associative values of two different linguistic media should, of course, be sensitively borne in mind. One idiom must be made not only to copy but rightly to interpret the other.

The second relation which the translated poem must sustain to its original concerns the far more difficult and exacting matter of form. The language involved will, of course, modify the character of the translator's problem. If he is dealing with languages that have practically the same prosodic system, any two Germanic languages for instance, he must scrupulously preserve the music, the exact cadences of his original. If he is translating from a language that has a quite different prosody, such as the French, he must interpret the original forms by analogous forms. . . . The lyrical measures the aim must be, of course, to hear the characteristic music, to transfer this and to follow its modulations from line to line and stanza to stanza. But these are only the external properties of form. What characterizes a poet, above all else, is the way he uses his medium, his precise and unique method of moulding his language—in respect both of diction and rhyme—for the expression of his personal sense of life. It is here that the translator comes upon his hardest task. For he should try, hopeless as that may seem, to use his medium of speech in a given translation even as the original poet used his own. The translated poem, in brief, should be such as the original poet would have written if the translator's language had been his native one.—Ludwig Lewisohn in Preface to "The Poets of Modern France."

Poem to a Poet

As a bird sings so dost thou write,
Thy verses are thy warbling.
If thou dost not sing the mornings
Would not be so red and the twilight
Would not be so blue. . . .
Thou art the sun, and we, the other
poets, we are only the stars.

Accept, O my friend, this stammering
expression of my respect.
—Tou-Fou. From the Chinese. (Tousant and Joerissen.)

The Kaweah

The pack horses scrambled up the rock trail and came to a stop, standing patiently with drooping heads. When the rattle of the utensils in the packs and the ring of hoofs on the rocks ceased, the distant surf-like murmur of the wind among the pines in the canyon below became audible, interrupted by the splash of the steep little stream which the trail had followed.

The pad of the horses' hoofs on the pine needles was the only sound as we resumed our march. The animals kept close at our heels as if they, too, felt the mesquite atmosphere. Mile after mile we twisted in and out among the yellow trunks through which flashed no sunny vista, no bits of bright meadow. Our pace slackened under the monotonous influence, and we, like the horses, trudged fully forward.

Then a sharp exclamation from the man in the lead jerked us back to attention. The trail made a last quick turn and threw us suddenly out of the gloom of the tamarack into a blaze of sunshine. An involuntary backward start, a whispered ejaculation, then silence fell as we grasped the scene before us.

We were on the brink of a broad flowered meadow. Encircling it stood the low sombre wall of the forest and, behind that, an astonishing array of huge lavender-gray mountain peaks, streaked and splashed with dazzling snow, thrust upward into the violent blue of the sky. We stood amazed. There were no shadows under the direct noonday sunlight, no softening veils of haze to press the great peaks back into the distance. They were rightfully into the violent blue of the sky. We by their overpowering bulk, they dominated the scene to an extent that was almost terrifying.

Clear-cut in the revealing California atmosphere, brilliant, startling in their proximity, they seemed to crowd in upon us from all sides. So strong was the conviction that their great bases must be rooted beneath the grass on which we stood, that only faith in the reliability of the government maps permitted us to believe that a deep ice-cut gorge, the Big Arroyo, separated us from those monsters of the upper air.

S'appuyer sur la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS ses efforts pour trouver à se soulager des maux presque incalculables qui semblent l'opprimer, l'humanité paraît souvent encliner à se tourner de tous côtés, sans but. La croyance aux systèmes matériels employés pour la guérison, à l'efficacité des médicaments inintelligents, aux différentes formes de massage du corps humain, au régime, au changement de climat et à d'autres choses du même genre, s'est si profondément enracinée dans la pensée du public, que tout ce qui demande l'abandon de ces moyens constamment employés est envisagé comme étant impossible et peu pratique. Toutefois le fait demeure que ce n'est que lorsqu'on se détourne de ces moyens matériels vers la vraie méthode spirituelle qu'on peut véritablement triompher. Christ Jésus et ses apôtres, que l'on peut ressentir la vraie guérison permanente.

Les moyens matériels ne guérissent pas, en réalité. Ils agissent uniquement comme des palliatifs qui calment momentanément la pensée troublée. Pour que la guérison soit réelle et complète, il faut atteindre la cause mentale du mal. Il est évident que lorsque cette cause a été découverte et enrayée, les suites fâcheuses disparaissent nécessairement aussi. La Vérité est le seul remède parfait; car elle seule peut atteindre et éliminer la cause des affections de l'humanité. A la page 157 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec le Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Ce n'est qu'en s'appuyant radicalement sur la Vérité qu'on peut réaliser le pouvoir scientifique qui guérit."

Cet énoncé s'accorde exactement avec les propres paroles de Jésus: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." La chose à laquelle aspire l'humanité et qui lui est grandement nécessaire, c'est la liberté, l'affranchissement du sens erroné du péché, de la mauvaise santé, du chagrin, du manque et de la limitation. La Vérité seule est cette puissance capable d'accomplir cet affranchissement.

On remarquera que les paroles de Science et Santé citées plus haut déclarent qu'il faut s'appuyer radicalement sur la Vérité. On ne peut pas s'appuyer sur la Vérité, ni lui substituer quelque chose de soi, ni faire tièdement un mélange du système parfait et spirituel de Christ Jésus notre Maître, le Métaphysicien, et des systèmes matériels contraires, si l'on veut arriver à des résultats satisfaisants.

Il est à regretter qu'en quelque mesure le mot "radical" soit tombé en discrédit parmi certaines gens. Dérivé du latin *radix*, signifiant racine, le mot signifie qu'un vrai radical est celui qui ne se contente pas de simplement ébrancher les maux de la société, mais qui creuse jusqu'à la racine même du mal. Y a-t-il jamais eu dans l'histoire humaine quelqu'un qui ait été aussi radical, dans le vrai sens, que l'était Jésus de Nazareth? Dès le début de son ministère il mit

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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SENTIMENT IN STEEL TRADE IS IMPROVING

July Buying Equals June—
Bar Price Cut—Wage
Reductions Begin

NEW YORK, July 20 (Special).—Sentiment in steel as far as the general public is concerned was the best last week for some time, as indicated by the popularity of the steel shares in the stock market, which rose generally.

Several bright features have been impressed on investors. One of these was the idea that July will prove to be the turning point of the year in the industry; another was the statement of earnings of the Republic Iron & Steel Company in the second quarter, which showed a better showing than expected; a third reason was the optimistic outlook for U. S. Steel common extra dividends which many believe the directors will declare at the next meeting.

Those who try to guess on probable developments believe they are generally talked about are now keeping their ears to the ground for possible wage reductions throughout the industry. A prominent independent plate maker in eastern Pennsylvania will reduce wages on Aug. 1. An iron operator in West Virginia has already reduced wages. Workmen's pay has been reduced lately in some other lines of industry, notably the wooden manufacturing.

In wage reductions, the independent companies usually lead, and the Steel Corporation follows, whereas wage advances are usually initiated by the corporation. It is not improbable that wages will be marked down throughout the industry within the next two months.

Steel Buying Steady
If wages come down the makers will point for justification to the low selling prices and the comparatively low rate of operations. Steel prices are now 41 per cent above the pre-war level, whereas the general average of all commodities has risen only 13.5 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The steel buying in July is about up to the June rate for the country as a whole, though in the east a falling note is heard. The steel slump in fabricated structural steel, which is one of the chief steel commodities along the Atlantic seaboard. Thus, awards during the most recent week for which statistics are available were 15,000 tons, whereas the weekly average in June was 40,000 tons.

However, there is an abundance of structural business in sight, there being 12 pending orders involving 100,000 tons or more each, the usual pending projects being 15. The largest undertaking is for 45,000 tons of steel for bridges for Pittsburgh. Another section of subway at New York will take care of 6,500 tons.

Steel Bar Price Cut
Purchasing by railroad over the past three months has been a disappointment. However, some improvement is noted there. Pending rail inquiries are now 10,000 tons, as against 20,000 tons of track accessories wanted. The largest single rail request comes from the Norfolk & Western, calling for 45,000 tons. The St. Louis & Northwestern is asking for 15,000 tons, the Great Northern wants 10,000 tons.

The important event from the price standpoint was the cut of \$2 a ton in steel bars to the automobile trade, they having sold at 1.90 a pound, Pittsburgh, after having been very firm at 2c for several months. The orders were not cut, but the competition was keen and the concessions justified. The Ford Motor Company bought 20,000 tons of bars. Makers of forgings and other automotive parts also shared in the cuts.

Pipe iron is quiet, and prices have been very steady. In cast iron, however, a concession of \$1 a ton has been made, iron selling at \$17 a ton, furnace iron at \$16. The threat of a strike, both in England and in the United States, give a somewhat bullish feeling to the iron trade.

Foreign Competition
Foreign pig iron dominates the price situation along the Atlantic seaboard. About 11,000 tons of foreign iron is said to be in storage at Providence and from 3000 to 4000 tons at the Army Base at South Boston.

Indian iron has sold as low as \$20 a ton, duty paid, but Dutch iron, which is higher in silicon, is selling at \$22.25. Total sales of iron these days are averaging about 7000 tons weekly for each selling center of the country.

Pipe, both steel and cast iron, has become conspicuously active. The Monolith Cement Company of California is asking for 200 miles of steel pipe, requiring 2000 tons. The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, Los Angeles, wants 15 miles of 8-inch pipe. In cast iron, the city of New York is opening bids to-day on 6000 tons of 6 to 30-inch pipe.

On 2200 tons of cast-iron pipe for the Panama Canal the Government was low bidder but the Government has decided to re-advertise, not favoring purchases from the foreign manufacturer. The Universal Pipe & Radiator Company, which recently expanded its line by securing an agency for French water and gas pipe, has just advanced its price of steel pipe \$2.50 a ton.

Copper Price Strong
Copper was the strongest of the nonferrous metals, rising 3c a pound to 14c, delivered, a high for the movement. Official statistics as to production and shipments were issued during the week, and verified predictions previously made. The stocks of refined copper on July 1 were the lowest since the war.

The American Brass Company advanced prices of its copper, brass, bronze and nickel silver products 4c a pound, bringing bare copper wire to 16 1/2c a pound.

Buying was very strong for the first part of the week, but dropped off toward the close as prices climbed higher. The great bulk of orders was for the domestic trade, the export market dragging.

Lead was steady and rather quiet all week with the American Smelting & Refining Company adhering to 8c pound, New York, but in the outside market as high as 8 1/2c was paid. The St. Joseph Lead Company continued to sell at 8c, East St. Louis, British prices were below the American parity, so that no sales for export resulted.

The situation in zinc statistically is so good that export business will not be needed for the next few weeks. Tin has pivoted around five a pound. Heavy American consumption has been offset by the threats of a coal strike in England.

higher bank rate. Since the gold payments were resumed, the bank has gained \$2,000,000 sterling in its gold stock, whereas it was thought that gold would be exported to strengthen the dollar quotation. New gold has come from Holland, Russia, South Africa and elsewhere.

The bank's reserve notes and coin are now the highest since 1918, and the proportion of reserve to liability is also the best since that year. In view of the strong condition of the local money market, there is also strong pressure on the Government to remove the embargo against foreign loans, thus allowing London to compete in all outside loans with New York.

LONDON STOCKS
IRREGULAR, WITH
OILS CHEERFUL
LONDON, July 20.—The stock market was irregular today, due to preparations for big speculative adjustments before the impending fortnightly settlement.

Increased threat of a strike of coal miners, however, caused a cautious attitude. Rubber issues were irregular, due to adjustments. Oils were cheerful. Industrials were in supply. Home rails were uneven, fears of labor troubles offsetting impending dividend announcements. Argentine rails were firm.

Royal Dutch was 3 1/2c. Rio Tinto 4 1/2c. The gilt-edged division was weak in spots. French loans were in supply, investors disliking the war news from Morocco.

LATTER HALF OF
YEAR PROMISES
GOOD BUSINESS
Harvard Economic Service says:

The outlook for the last half of 1925 is for satisfactory money conditions throughout the industry within the next two months.

Caution and hand-to-mouth buying are not likely to disappear, however, and the seasonal expansion of business by the normal summer-to-autumn increase in demand.

It is probable also that commodity prices will be relatively stable or will continue the moderate advance which has taken place since the middle of May.

SPECULATION IN
DANISH CURRENCY
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 20 (P).—Heavy American buying has caused the Danish kroner and Danish bonds to rise about 10 per cent in the last few weeks. This sudden rise, according to financiers, is beginning seriously to affect the various Danish industries, notably farming and shipping.

Unemployment is growing steadily, although it generally decreases during the time of the year. Many ships are laid up. To prevent further foreign speculation in currency, the Danish financial organizations have demanded that the Government fix the gold value of the kroner at 20 per cent below the current rate.

Premier Stauning is reported to be unwilling to accede to this wish, but the firm bloc in one of the strongest political factions in Denmark, and the final decision of the Government is being held in abeyance.

BETHLEHEM STEEL
REPORT AWAITED
NEW YORK, July 20.—Wall Street awaits with bated breath the earnings report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the second quarter, to be published next Thursday. Operating costs have been effectively cut, offsetting unfavorable factors of reduced prices and lower operations, which is expected to result in earnings of \$1.50 to \$1.75 a share on the common stock in contrast to 11 cents a share in the second quarter of 1924.

Net earnings for the half year probably will be equivalent to \$2 a share after charges and preferred dividends compared with \$2.02 a share in the corresponding period last year.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Rate 3 1/2c 4 1/2c
Outside money—3 1/2c 4 1/2c
Year money—4 1/2c 5 1/2c
Customers' loans—4 1/2c 5 1/2c
Indiv. cus. col. loans—4 1/2c 5 1/2c

Today's Previous
Bar silver in New York 69 1/2c 69 1/2c
Bar silver in London 25 1/2c 25 1/2c
Bar gold in London \$4 11 1/4d \$4 11 1/4d
Mexican dollar 16 1/2c 16 1/2c

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
July 19—\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
Year ago today—48,000,000 57,000,000
Balances—21,000,000 21,000,000
F. R. bank credit 31,587,729 38,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks—
20 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
30 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
60 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
90 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
120 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
180 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
270 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c
360 days—2 1/2c 2 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries, quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston—2 1/2c Chicago—4 1/2c
Cleveland—4 1/2c Kansas City—4 1/2c
Dallas—4 1/2c Minneapolis—4 1/2c
Denver—4 1/2c St. Paul—4 1/2c
Detroit—4 1/2c Philadelphia—4 1/2c
Houston—4 1/2c Portland—4 1/2c
San Francisco—4 1/2c
St. Louis—4 1/2c
Wash. D. C.—4 1/2c
New York—4 1/2c

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations on various foreign currencies are given in the following figures, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current—\$4.85 1/2 Last—\$4.85 1/2
Demand—\$4.85 1/2
Cables—\$4.85 1/2
French franc—94.82 1/2
Belgian franc—94.82 1/2
Dutch guilder—1.82 1/2
Life—1.82 1/2
Swedish krona—1.82 1/2
Danish kroner—1.82 1/2
Norwegian kroner—1.82 1/2
Portuguese escudo—200 1/2
Greek drachma—100 1/2
Austrian schilling—100 1/2
Argentine peso—100 1/2
Brazilian cruzeiro—100 1/2
Uruguayan peso—100 1/2
Hungarian forint—100 1/2
Yugoslavian dinar—100 1/2
Czechoslovakian koruna—100 1/2
Rumanian lei—100 1/2
Shanghai (tael)—72 1/2
Hong Kong—72 1/2
Bombay—72 1/2
Yokohama—72 1/2
Manila—72 1/2
Cebu—72 1/2
Peru—72 1/2
Canadian dollar—1.00 1/2

AGITATION FOR LOWER
BRITISH BANK RATE
By Cable from London Bureau

LONDON, July 20.—Agitation for the reduction of the British bank rate, regardless of the action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which has ruled the British rate since the war, has now replaced widespread fears that the restoration of the gold standard would mean a

Historic Pageant Makes Brilliant Circuit of Piazza in an Hour



The Standard of the Contrade or Ward of the Porcu pine, With its Proud Bearer in Traditional Costume.

Ancient Palios of Siena Draw Great Crowds of Spectators

Festivals Surviving From the Middle Ages Depend
Upon Rivalry of City Wards

Siena, Italy.

SIENA is always full of interest to lovers of history and art, and at whatever season one comes to the little Tuscan city there is much to study and admire. If a visit is planned for the summer it should take place in July or August to include the festival of the Palio, the last remaining medieval game in Italy which is still kept up with all its ancient ceremony.

To the Sienese the days of the Palio are by far the most important in the year, and a large part of the population might be said to live for them. Citizens of every class are intensely interested partisans of one contrade or another, and let themselves go on these occasions with an enthusiasm which surprises outsiders. The quiet town arouses itself, and crowds of people pour in from neighboring towns, special trains being run, while all the surrounding countryside empties itself into Siena. Unless rooms are booked well in advance, it is difficult to find accommodation.

Origin of the Races

The word "Palio," which has come to signify the race itself, really means a banner, the prize which is given to the winner. Long ago it was of rich brocade or heavy silk, but now it is more simple and is painted by a local artist with emblematic designs generally representing the Madonna. The August Palio is run on the fifteenth of the month. The other races come earlier, on July 2. These two dates are historical, that of August going back to the time of the great victory which the Sienese gained over the Florentines at the battle of Montaperti, which victory they attributed entirely to the aid of the Virgin Mary under whose special protection the city had placed itself in the moment of great need. The battle of Montaperti was in 1260, and in honor of the protectress, a Palio was run, just as it was the custom to hold similar festivals all through the Middle Ages to show respect and honor to a sovereign or conqueror.

Curiously Named Wards

The July Palio is not so old, but it too has a religious origin. One must know the history of the Palio to realize how for centuries it has been bound up with the life of the people. Siena was originally divided into 99 contrade or wards, but the jealousy and quarreling amongst the wards was so great that they were cut down to 17, the present number. As was the curious custom of the times, these contrade had quaint names, either of animals, real or fabulous, or of some object. Thus they have been called the Onda or Wave, the Bruco or Caterpillar, the Torre or Tower, the Tartuca or Tortoise, the Chiocciola or Snail and so on. Each contrade wears a characteristic costume of liveries and carries banners with its own device embroidered on them. Eleven persons, called the comparsa, represent each contrade at the Palio.

On the days of the Palio the streets of Siena are gay with the flags of the contrade in company with the banners of Italy. Crowds surge through the narrow streets under the walls of the medieval palaces, and there is a great clamor of voices, while motors signal noisily as they try to force their way through.

The Fan-Shaped Piazza

The Piazza where the race is run is fan-shaped, and around it the horses must go over the track of earth laid down for the purpose. Up against the houses and encircling the Piazza rise the rows of stands where the spectators sit, unless they have paid a much higher price for a place in a window or balcony. In the center is a large fenced-in space, where anyone may stand without paying if he does not object to being crowded.

The horses are not trained animals, but ordinary beasts which are brought for inspection several days before the actual race and after being selected are given out by lot to the different contrade. Then follow three days trials, and then the great day. The city thinks of nothing else, and all shops are closed.

Seven o'clock is the hour for starting, but long before, every seat is taken and every window and roof-top occupied. A shot is fired and all streets leading into the Piazza are closed, while the carabinieri ride

around the course, hurrying laggards who go good-naturedly into place.

The Passaglia Storica
Only 10 contrade take part in the procession, and join in what the Sienese call the Passaglia Storica, which takes an hour for the circuit of the Piazza. The men are all in the ancient costumes, and the paces in velvet doublets and parti-colored hose have long curls hanging down, and the horses are bravely caparisoned. The standard bearers wave their flags and perform marvelous evolutions with them, finishing by throwing them high into the air and catching them with astonish-

ing skill. It is an unusual sight to see this pageant passing on its brilliant way.

The beating of drums and the curious, monotonous little tune which belongs to the Palio ceases, and the pages and the others seat themselves on the long red-covered benches prepared for them in front of the Palazzo Comunale. The horses are led inside the court of the palace to be prepared for the race. Then they are ridden, often with difficulty, to the starting point, when a mortar is exploded, the rope falls, and they are off. Each jockey carries a whip with the butt of which he may behave his opponents. Three times around they go, while the crowd seethes with excitement, and shouts and cheers. It is all over before it seems to have begun, and the winner is seized by friends, and hugged and kissed.

Darkness falls, and the city is quiet again. But in the contrade whose horse has won there is feasting and rejoicing all night, and the fortunate animal, freshly groomed and decorated, occupies a place of honor at the tables and has every dainty a horse could wish.

American Friends Establish

Industry Among Greek Refugees
Women Earn Livelihoods by Embroidering in National Style on Hand-Woven Cloth

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence

AMERICAN assistance to the refugees in Greece, once almost entirely in the form of direct donations, is finding a new and more economically feasible channel, and in the buying of large quantities of the handwork of refugee women and girls is seen a hope of livelihood for thousands. The work is under the direction of the American Friends of Greece, headed by Dr. Edward Capps of Princeton, formerly American Minister to Greece. The organization was formed for the sole purpose of creating a market and acting as a distributing agent for the embroideries and art work in which the refugees excel. Through its agency about 1000 refugees are now earning a living.

From headquarters of the organization in Washington are sent out shipments of handwork to American colleges, and more recently to private shops all over the country. The first shipment was received in July, 1924; from that time the demand for the products has grown so fast that the monthly turnover now averages between \$2500 and \$3000. This is the only organization which handles the products in the United States and maintains refugee workshops in Greece. There are now 10 of these shops, the largest of which are at Condurolioti, Salonica and Pangrati, all under the general direction of W. Stuart Thompson, architect of the Gnadlos Library at Athens, and his assistant, a native Greek woman, Mme. L. Mylonas.

Three Other Agencies
Three other organizations are now preparing to open up workshops: the English Society of Friends will be active in Salonica and surrounding villages; the Save the Children Fund, a Canadian organization, will open shops in Kerkira and Athens; and the Near East Relief has a project for organizing the weaving

most popular articles are the embroidered handbags and luncheon sets. The designs of conventional birds and animals, typically Greek, appear on many of these in bright colors, and are especially attractive on children's rompers, for which there is a large demand.

Hundreds of bolts of embroidered dress goods, hand-woven silk or cotton, have been sent out from the goods, as compared with mercantile rates. Heavily embroidered handbags sell at \$2.75 to \$3; luncheon sets with quantities of drawn work and embroidery bring \$12 to \$24; seven yards of embroidered cotton dress goods sell for \$12.50, and silk for \$16.50, all made on hand looms.

The prices are all the more remarkable because of the duty. The tariff on lace is 90 per cent, on embroideries 75 per cent, and on piece goods 50 per cent. The price is set in the United States, and is based on actual cost of production and overhead expenses. To this is added the tariff, and the cost of distribution headquarters this summer. The present plan is to send out a pattern and directions for making with each order.

Prices and Duty
One of the notable features of the work is the low prices charged, for

in the United States. A considerable profit has been shown in several months, which is sent back to reinvest in the workshops. The workers in these shops are assured a steady wage, paid at day rates and not by piecework.

Organization of the work has resulted in a closer co-ordination of supply to the American demand than was evident in the first shipments. The needs of American customers have been considered and reflected in the orders sent to the workshops, so that there is little wasted labor.

There has been no advertising, beyond the request to buyers to let others know of the work. The demand has grown larger every month, and the central committee hopes to have the goods sold extensively in private shops.

The receipt of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, known as the Ward Line, is expected to be lifted shortly. The United States District Court has appointed a date for hearing an application. The receipt was precipitated last year, control of the Ward Line being vested in the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Lines, called the "Agwi."

Provision for the payment of all maritime lien claimants up to an aggregate of \$5,000,000 has been provided for in the reorganization plans. The Atlantic Gulf & West Indies line to buy \$5,000,000 of 5 per cent mortgage bonds of the Ward Line.

A report that the French Line contemplates abandoning the port of Havre and transferring its base to Cherbourg is denied by the French Line, who states that nothing of this kind has been reported to the New York offices of the company. It has been said that the competition of the port of Cherbourg, through which the majority of European tourists land, directly to the Continent, has led the French Line to consider moving from Havre. At present, a number of transatlantic lines are using Cherbourg, but the French Line is said to be firmly entrenched at Havre, where it finds its passenger service, shipper and from whence the rail journey to Paris is shorter than from Cherbourg.

Tons of cargo and number of ships using the Panama Canal in May showed a decrease below that of the previous month and the same month in 1924. In May, 1925, 372 vessels passed through the Canal carrying 1,323,942 tons of cargo, compared with 373 vessels in May, 1924, carrying 2,063,670 tons of cargo. Tolls may readily be computed on the basis of approximately \$1 for each ton of cargo, though the actual basis employed is that of net tonnage rather than cargo carried.

The United States intercoastal traffic also showed a decrease in May, 1925, from the same month a year ago. Westbound, 79 ships made the transit compared with 82 in May, 1924, carrying cargoes of 263,304 tons and 231,798 tons respectively.

Eastward, only 60 ships made the transit between United States ports, against 57 in 1924 and tonnage dropped from 751,717 tons to 491,096. The reduction in traffic volume is attributed to the smaller volume of oil moving from southern California.

An analysis of the origin and destination of cargo passing through the canal for the months of May, 1924 and 1925, indicates sharp increases in tonnage from Europe to the west coast of the United States and a decrease in all traffic bound to the Far East.

Atlantic-bound business reveals a heavy decrease in cargo from the west coast of the United States, again to smaller oil shipments, and a reduction in tonnage originating in the Orient. In the destinations of cargoes originating in the Pacific, movement to the east coast of the United States shows a large decrease. More than half the ships using the canal were of American registry.

The heaviest tonnage westward was oil and steel, 107,000 tons, followed by mineral oils and extracted oils, 372,000 tons followed by lumber and ores.

In a recent item appearing in this column the statement was made that the cost of operating the Majestic of the White Star Line on a round trip from Southampton to New York is \$40,000. This was a typographical error. The correct amount for a round trip voyage piloted at approximately \$100,000 by an officer of that line.

Two new freighters have recently been acquired by the Eastern Steamship Lines, including the "Lake-type" Shipping Board vessels Lake Barkhamore and Lake Floravista, both of which are now tied up at Staten Island, New York, having been out of active service for four years.

The total cost of the two ships, including reconstruction, is estimated not to exceed \$30,000. They will be placed in the New York-Portland service, replacing the Cornish and the Wilton, making three trips weekly. The new ships are 251 feet long and of 4050 tons deadweight.

Rotterdam is expected to take second place in the list of continental ports this year, according to advice received by the Department of Commerce from Hamburg, the leading port in tonnage handled, and the indications point to Rotterdam's taking second place in the list of ports in the heavy ore shipments through the former port. In May, Rotterdam's tonnage arrivals were reported to have exceeded Antwerp by about 200,000 tons.

A five-day schedule of sailings in the intercoastal service is announced by the American-Hawaiian Line, engaged chiefly in the carriage of freight. The Kentucky, the leader from Boston July 22, stopping at Philadelphia, and then New York, before departing for Pacific ports. Thereafter, the five-day schedule both east and westbound, will be continued. It is announced.

A special sailing of the Georgian of the same line from Baltimore, Aug. 5, for Norfolk, Charleston and the Pacific is also scheduled.

An exhibition of travel books and travel posters has been arranged at the Art Center, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, which will be open to the public until Sept. 1. The posters are from the collection of R. Monro of the Niagara Falls State Park Company and include highly colored posters of a decorative nature used by the transatlantic steamship lines, the European railways and a few by American railroads and particularly rapid transit lines.

The books are displayed by members of the National Association of Book Publishers who were each invited to submit three travel books. From the 68 submitted a jury of selection chose seven books for honorable mention, on the basis of typography, page-size, press-work and illustrations, the Century Company and G. P. Putnam's Sons each having two selected among the seven.

Those which received honorable mention and which are among the 63

SUNSET STORIES

Percy and Eduard Plan to See the Sunrise

"WE have been wondering, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie. "Whether Percy and Eduard have gone to the beach this summer," said Jimmie.

"I had been wondering myself," said Uncle Peter, "why you two haven't gone to bed."

In the Ship Lanes
By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE reception of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, known as the Ward Line, is expected to be lifted shortly. The United States District Court has appointed a date for hearing an application. The receipt was precipitated last year, control of the Ward Line being vested in the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Lines, called the "Agwi."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Interesting compilations made by the Department of Labor of the United States afford additional proof of the fact that it is the tendency of industry in modern times to impose upon itself ever-increasing burdens. The process of taxation referred to is not direct, and perhaps it is by the operation of no reason-

able or sound economic law that it is exemplified in everyday experience. No doubt the effects noticeable are due to the more or less selfish efforts of one branch of industry to profit at the expense of all other branches, always with the hope that even though an artificial inflation of basic costs may compel a redistribution of the common burden there may remain for the acknowledged profiteer a somewhat larger margin of profit than would otherwise accrue.

The disquieting announcement is made by the department dated that on June 15 of the present year the increase in the retail cost of food in the United States was about 9 per cent greater than for the year ending on June 15, 1924, and that for the twelve-year period from June 15, 1913, to June 15, 1925, the increase in the retail price of all food combined was about 58.5 per cent. To show the continuing tendency toward higher costs, it is pointed out that between May and June of the present year the average increase in food prices at retail was 2 per cent, and this at a period of the year when market and home gardens were beginning to yield an appreciable supply of vegetables and fruits in many sections of the country.

It is generally contended that the farmers are receiving only a slightly higher price for their products than formerly. In the main, perhaps, their returns are somewhat larger than in 1913, but this increase represents only a fraction of the flat 58.5 per cent shown as the increase in cost to consumers generally. No doubt it could easily be shown that not more than one-third of the 9 per cent advance in retail prices during the year ending in June last reached the pockets of the producers. With this condition made apparent, the pertinent query of the consumer and the producer is, What is the remedy?

Of course it is admitted that the expense of retailing has greatly increased. No one can reasonably claim that the storekeeper is making a profit twice as large as in the years before the war. In many instances the margin between costs and profits is precariously small, despite the tremendously increased burden placed upon the consumer. This being true, the remedy must be found in more economic methods of distribution. And that has been said so many times that its repetition appears almost trite. But it must be said and insisted upon until there is brought about a revolution in the system that will assure the necessary relief. The products of the farm and garden, as well as those of the orchard and the mill, are handled too many times and by too expensive processes to make possible the elimination of multiplied costs, where those costs are counted as profits or losses.

In previous discussions of this subject the statement has been made that there are too many retail stores. Convincing proof of this may be found in nearly every neighborhood in the larger cities of the United States. Even with the high rents paid, the necessity of paying higher wages to clerks and deliverymen, higher taxes, and higher living costs which the dealers themselves must meet, the number of retail establishments is constantly increasing. What is the result? The dealer with an established trade is forced to see some of his customers go over to his new competitor. His expenses do not automatically decrease. His gross profit account must be maintained by some method, and the simplest and most natural course is to increase his percentage of profit. This cannot be done in a day or in a week, but it can be done gradually, just as the figures presented show that it is being done. Nine per cent in a year, and 58.5 per cent in twelve years, show how the retailer has protected himself at the expense of both the producer and consumer. And yet he has not become rich.

It is a practical reversal of an old theory to insist that, under the conditions shown, competition actually tends to increase the cost to the consumer. But there is no other sound conclusion to be reached upon the showing made. Losses upon perishable products increase in direct proportion as the number of buyers in a given store decreases. These losses are, more than theoretically, charged to overhead costs. The consumer pays, in the end, for the privilege of "shopping around." The chain stores, even though able to greatly undersell the individual competitors, uniformly gauge their prices to correspond with those prevailing in the communities where they are established. They benefit, whenever possible, from the prevailing standard of retail costs.

A news item to the effect that a representative in the United States Congress from a New York State district will attend a special course in economics given at Cornell University, may have suggested to the casual American reader nothing more than the reflection: "Would that all our national legislators would do likewise!" That most of the questions with which the Congress has to deal are, directly or indirectly, related to some economic problem, and that laws designed to remedy existing grievances should be enacted only after a careful study and co-ordination of the fundamentals applying to the particular issues involved, will be readily conceded. Without the knowledge that can be derived only from the assembling of pertinent facts, and consideration of their relation to measures proposed for the public welfare, lawmaking is largely a matter of the pressure of private interests, or of trading between conflicting forces, representing regional groups or industrial activities.

That the persons selected as candidates for what is in effect a great business body, since

its enactments have a direct bearing on all industry and commerce, should be well informed concerning the subjects upon which they will be called to legislate, would seem so manifestly desirable that it might be supposed that this qualification would be stressed by those active in pressing the claims of any particular nominee. A reference to the contests over nominations for membership in the Congress will hardly show that any special acquaintance with economics was the determining factor in securing a nomination or election. Party service in a state legislature, or in some other capacity; ability as a "campaign orator," or pressure from some group that wished to have its interests furthered at Washington, has too often decided the choice of candidates submitted to the voters for their approval. In how many congressional election contests can the reader recall appeals having been made for a candidate, on the ground that his training and equipment qualified him for aiding in the enactment of laws relating to great economic issues?

Should the example set by the Representative from New York State be followed by any considerable number of his associates in the House, one result should be the recognition in the Congress that economic laws are not sectional, regional, or even national, but apply to all countries and all peoples, irrespective of artificial divisions of the earth's surface. With this realization that the natural laws of production and exchange operate for the greatest good to the greatest number, there may develop a consciousness that possibly too many statutes have been enacted without any economic justification, and that the repeal of many existing laws is more desirable than continued efforts to restrict, regulate and control industry and trade.

Former soldiers of the famous Canadian corps did a good day's work for world peace when the Dominion convention of the Great War Veterans' Association recently carried the resolution for the conscription of material resources as well as of men. The resolution called upon the Dominion Parliament "to consider legislation to mobilize the whole power of the Nation for national service in the event of a declaration of war; that the property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation." The Canadian men further commended the resolution to the serious consideration of the biennial conference of the British Empire Service League, which met in Ottawa immediately following the Dominion convention.

One of the representatives of Canada at the larger conference, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, M. L. A., of Vancouver, B. C., again moved the resolution, for the serious consideration of comrades from the many nations under the British flag. The British League, whose patron is the Prince of Wales, accepted the resolution as presented for serious consideration. The Canadian spokesman did not urge that it should be carried forthwith, but believed that it should be submitted to the various constituent members of the ex-service men's organization for discussion. Representatives from Scotland, New Zealand and Australia spoke in favor of the Canadian resolution, while others indicated by applause that they were likewise heartily behind it. Gen. Sir A. H. Russell, former commander of the New Zealand expeditionary force, mentioned that the New Zealand Defense League has already given its indorsement to a similar measure for that Dominion.

The conference followed a sound course in referring the resolution to the headquarters command of the British Empire Service League in London, for action. Before the next conference is held, which may be in Australia in 1927, the proposal as outlined will have been submitted to the organized ex-service men in Australia, British Guiana, Canada, England, India, Irish Free State, North Ireland, Malaya, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Scotland, South Africa, Wales and wherever else there is a branch of the organization.

In moving the resolution, the Canadian representative made it clear that he favored it as a peace measure. He spoke of the apparent futility of war, and of the duty of ex-service men to give attention to the problem of world peace. Field Marshal Earl Haig, grand president of the British Empire Service League, followed the discussion without taking part in it, but at the close of the conference he spoke, as he has done on former occasions, of the necessity of working for peace through unity, friendship and good understanding. With hearty co-operation between the American Legion and the British League, the ex-service men are looking toward peace along practical paths.

Inspirational writers since time immemorial have sought to impress upon a more or less careless people, by story, ballad and drama, the fact that not always in some other country or in some distant town or city will one find one's heart's desire, whether in riches, fame, pleasure or contentment. They have invited us all to go with them in their self-imposed rôle of historian and biographer, to observe and record the ineffectual search for what always proves to be the unobtainable. And we remain, figuratively, during the days or years of disappointing experiences, returning, in due season, like the Prodigal of old, to find, in the home left behind when the journey was begun, all that is desirable or needful, and of good things "enough and to spare."

But the lesson seems not an easy one to learn. Perhaps, like some other indisputable theories of everyday existence, we may all admit the correctness of the main point sought to be established. Yet in human experience the temptation is to imagine one's self exempt from the application of those rules of conduct which all are ready and willing to commend for the regulation and government of others. We concede much to tem-

perament, peculiarities of taste, habits of thought and special circumstances, where we ourselves are concerned, often bemoaning the fact that humanity itself is perverse, obstinate and perhaps selfish.

Just at this season of the year, when many thousands of Americans, as well as others, are planning and discussing prospective vacation pleasures, really serious thought should be devoted to the lesson all have learned, but which few have actually applied in their own experiences. The temptation too often is to imagine that beyond some distant horizon lies the land of delights and pleasures unalloyed. We fare forth upon the search, sometimes successful in a measure, sometimes vain and disappointing, forgetting that in the very environment from which we seek to escape may be found the contentment and happiness which, after all, do not belong to places, but lie within ourselves.

In nearly every section of the United States, and especially in those localities contiguous to the seacoasts, the Gulf, the Great Lakes, and the mountains—and there are few localities far removed from these—there lie at hand and easily accessible by present-day means of transportation spots beautiful to look upon and pleasant as temporary abiding places. Distances lose their charm and attraction when one takes account of these things close at hand. And for those who look a little closer there are vacation grounds even nearer their homes. In New England, particularly, the hills and fens extend a year-round invitation to the lightly caparisoned tourist who has learned, by observation or experience, that home is not the least attractive spot on earth.

It would be difficult to find a much more praiseworthy ideal than that recently announced by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the opening session of the Woman's Club Institute at Chautauqua, N. Y., namely, the task of raising the standard of the American home. The fact, therefore, that this goal was emphasized, as the most important project before the women of the Nation, by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the federation, need not be seen as an exaggeration. And her inauguration of a new department of the federation, to be known as "The American Home," as her first official act upon becoming president, is a perfectly logical step, because, as she averred, the organization which she represents has recognized the necessity for the improvement of the American home, and is determined to make a strong effort to raise the standard.

That the importance of the goal of raising the standard of the American home is recognized does not, however, mean that the American home, as it is at present, is lamentably below standard. Indeed, probably if a general average was struck of many nations of the world, it would be found that the American home would rate well up on the list. But this fact, on the other hand, does not signify that there is no room for improvement.

So far as the program mapped out for the federation by Mrs. Sherman is concerned, it must be acknowledged that the ground is covered more than completely. "Our program covers a wide range of subjects," she said, "from the well-being of the family to its moral and spiritual development; from the material structure and equipment to the atmosphere inside the house; from the financial business of running the house to the education in fundamental religion, character building and the artistic value of art, music and literature." And this is not all, for she added that the federation intended to show the home woman the relationship of the thing called "politics" to the comfort and education of her children.

This is, indeed, an ambitious program, and it is but fair to point out that therein resides any danger that may lie hidden in it. The American people pride themselves, and rightly, upon the fact that they are individualistic in their habits and tendencies. No organization would wisely challenge this individualism because of certain possible deficiencies in management obnoxious to an outside investigator. While the federation is to be commended upon its main intent, it should be careful not to overstep the bounds of due propriety.

Editorial Notes

A correspondent to a New York newspaper recently contributed a letter, the last sentence of which read, "Who said tipping was an evil?" In it he told of his experiences in a New York hotel where he had attempted the experiment of living ten days without giving any tips. His experiences were summed up in the following somewhat harrowing account:

Eight days at the hotel and then: A different waitress at each meal. All the tidbits on the menu exhausted, however early I arrived. No soap in the bathroom: one towel instead of two. The switchboard operator deaf to my calls; the bell-hops glued to their seats when I arrived with a grip. The whole staff on strike, so far as I was concerned, after ten days.

And yet while all of the foregoing experiences undoubtedly occurred exactly as stated, that fact does not warrant in the least degree an affirmative answer to his question.

President von Hindenburg merits no little praise for sanctioning the revaluation law, whereby a total obligation of the German Government amounting to 70,000,000,000 marks will be converted into a gold debt of 3,500,000,000 marks. For by this proceeding he is definitely destroying any hope of regaining his fortune. It is said that personally he would have preferred leaving unsigned a law which disapproves the classes who sacrificed their all to invest in war loans, but the measure has the approval of the majority parties. This law provides for the exchange of securities of war loans and pre-war German Government loans held by German and foreign subscribers, for a new loan equal to 5 per cent of the original loan. President von Hindenburg, his sister and his brother placed their entire inherited fortune in the war loans.

British Politicians as Press Men

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

When William Jennings Bryan was President Wilson's Secretary of State, he aroused much criticism on his own side of the Atlantic, some of which was echoed on the other, because, while in the midst of his heavy official duties, he gave a series of popular educational lectures. Those who recall the arguments—and even the epithets—employed in that controversy have been interested and possibly amused by their repetition in the one—momentarily ended in Britain—evoked by certain recent newspaper contributions from the Earl of Birkenhead, King George's Secretary of State for India.

For some time that storm had been brewing, and suddenly it came to a head with a vengeance, newspapers to which this distinguished and disturbing figure in English public life did not specially contribute protesting as lustily in what they claimed to be the public interest, as the Institute of Journalists in the interest of the professional newspaperman.

The Prime Minister, quick to perceive the storm, tried at first to trim his sails to meet its force. But a formula that did not meet the true point raised, simply made the breeze blow stronger; and, in the end, Mr. Baldwin was constrained to yield to what appeared a general demand that ministers during their period of office should make no contributions to journalism.

This counsel of perfection, while seeming to settle the matter, brought at once a developed contention into the field; and this latter raises a problem not at all as easy even temporarily to dispose of as the earlier. The Prime Minister was immediately besought in a friendly quarter to "win fresh laurels by turning his attention to the journalistic indiscretions of ex-ministers also"—with special reference, as it seemed, to ex-Prime Ministers.

These apparently—and they number Lord Rosebery and Lord Balfour, as well as Lord Oxford and Asquith, David Lloyd George, and Ramsey MacDonald—are to be prevented by a pension from writing for newspapers such reminiscences of their public life as include reference to state affairs.

It may be doubted whether the author of this proposal had any conception of the loss to history such a rule, if strictly adopted in the past, would have involved. With the "Memoirs" of the statesman and severe Sir Robert Peel, the English people would have known little of the true inwardness of the two great political convulsions of his life: the yielding to the Roman Catholic claims to participation in public affairs and the repeal of the Corn Laws.

But for a book written by the first Earl Russell, long after he had been Prime Minister, just as little would have been revealed of the inner history of what is known in England as "the great Reform Bill." Mr. Gladstone was not Prime Minister but was striving to become so when he wrote his "Chapter of Autobiography," which told the world his inmost strivings on the then burning question of the Irish Church Establishment.

And the idea of preventing by a pension any one of these solemn statesmen from thus telling the truth about themselves and their colleagues would have moved them to a sublimity of scorn.

Yet the very fact of such a proposal being put forward in a responsible quarter indicates a danger to the full

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, June 26

Leonid Krassin, the Soviet Ambassador to France and Commissar for Foreign Trade, has recently returned to Moscow from France to report on the progress of the negotiations between the Soviet and French representatives in Paris and to obtain fresh instructions from his Government. Mr. Krassin declared that the expert committees which have been working over the problem of establishing the amount of Russia's pre-war obligations to France have agreed on an approximate sum considerably smaller than is generally given in this connection. Methods of settlement have not yet been discussed. Mr. Krassin further stated that, although Russia had placed orders to a value of 100,000,000 francs in France, the unchanged attitude of the French capitalists and financiers and their theory of not opening trade until disputed questions are settled prevented the development of commercial relations between the two countries.

An automobile race from Moscow to Tiflis will take place in the near future, and a number of American firms have asked to enter the competition. The roads for the intended race have already been inspected and have been found passable. The last lap of the journey will lie over the picturesque Georgian military road, which runs directly across the Caucasian range from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis.

The Georgian manganese concession to the W. A. Harrison interests is still in the forefront of public attention. Mr. Minkin, a member of the concessions committee, declared in a recent statement that this concession is not to be interpreted as an abrogation of the policy of the Soviet Government of giving preferential economic treatment to citizens of states which have recognized the Soviet Union. Mr. Minkin added that, at a time German and British interests were in the field as competitive bidders for the manganese concession, and only the fact that the American offer was more advantageous from a business standpoint brought about the rejection of the German and British offers.

A recent and somewhat unexpected development in the Soviet motion-picture world is a film produced apparently for the sole object of extolling the merits and advantages of thrift. It is called "The Wonderful Book," and attempts to illustrate Mark Twain's reported adage: "My most valuable book is my bank book." The audiences are shown the practical advantages of saving; and the pictures are accompanied by rhymes which might have delighted the heart of Benjamin Franklin and other prophets of thrift. The film also includes pictures of various Moscow municipal improvements, including the new buses, which are steadily growing in number and patronage.

The Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theater, which will appear in the United States next fall, concluded its Moscow season with a performance of three sketches, "Aleko," a poem by Pushkin, with musical accompaniment by Rachmaninoff, "Bakhtchisaraiskaya Fontanna," with musical accompaniment by Arnschlag, and "Egyptian Nights," with musical accompaniment by Gliere. These sketches were somewhat lighter in substance than the Musical Studio's regular performances, such as "Carmen," "Perikola," and "Lysistrata," but the Oriental decorative effects were very beautiful, especially in the case of the two latter compositions.

The Young Pioneers, the junior Communist organization, made up of youths of Boy Scout age, held a large meeting on Sparrow Hills, now renamed Lenin Hills, in honor of the Congress of the Communist Youth which is now taking place. Some thousands of Pioneers appeared at the meeting and took an oath to carry out the commands of Lenin and support the workers and peasants of the whole world in their struggle for freedom.

The problem of caring for the million unemployed in the Russian cities continues to excite a good deal of attention. According to the latest figures about half the unemployed receive state aid, in one form or another. Some 300,000 receive a direct monthly pension, and 50,000 unemployed have been organized in co-operative groups engaged in trade and hand industries. The program of public works designed to help the unemployed has also been considerably extended. Among the measures recommended for combating unemployment in the future are increasing public works, opening district halls and refreshment places where free meals will be served, and establishing vocational schools.

Mr. Sokolnikoff, the Soviet Commissar for Finance, recently declared that, according to preliminary estimates, the harvest this year will exceed its predecessor by 500,000,000 bushels, thereby leaving the country with a surplus of grain for export. Next year's budget, according to Mr. Sokolnikoff, will reach the figure of 3,500,000,000 rubles. If this figure is reached, it will represent a gain

exercise of democratic government which is increasingly evident to the student of English affairs. The whole tendency of modern reform has been to remove the old idea—to many it seemed the old reproach—that Parliament was a preserve for the rich and leisured classes, into which the worker for a living intruded at peril of privation.

The rapidly growing group of Labor representatives first roughly disturbed this long-acquainted serenity, and the earliest fruit was that the old academic Radical cry for payment of members was translated into an actual cry for payment of members, with a free railway pass to and from their constituencies, later on. This was to make entrance a little—though, with the present cost of living in England, only a very little—easier to the man unpossessed of a rich father or an assured fortune.

But, when once at Westminster, the member's instinct is to seek for promotion to ministerial rank. When he receives it, the pay is not great, while the position is precarious. He is isolated, however, by reflection that, if and when ejected, he can return to the practice of his business or profession. Apparently, it is now sought to prevent this by pensioning in one direction, and one direction alone, is the journalist who is to be singled forth for special treatment.

Journalism has so long been characterized as a career open to the talents that it comes with a shock to find it so suspect in England still. Arguments which may apply to men actually in office, and paid for their services by the state, are inapplicable to those outside. It is the betrayal of state secrets that is feared, this is a peril not to be averted by pensioning ex-Prime Ministers alone.

Every man who has been Secretary of State, whether for foreign, home, dominion, military, or Indian affairs, could reveal such as he wished, of as great gravity as he who had been their chief; and these are the only ministers of whom much the same can be said. It is not by either retail or wholesale pensioning that any possible danger of the kind suggested can be turned aside. The only safe rule is to choose trustworthy men for ministers, and then trust them thoroughly.

A ban on a return to his old calling, when a minister has left office, cannot be laid on one calling alone. A business man can go back to his factory or counting house, and a lawyer to his practice at the bar, after he has quitted a ministry; and no law is likely to be carried preventing a journalist returning similarly to his desk.

It is a danger which lies beneath all such suggestions is that of limiting to the dull the business of government, and preventing the bright from undertaking it. There have been few moments in Britain's history when greater acuteness of perception and alertness of thought were needed for the solution of her almost overwhelming problems. A mixture of all kinds of professional training and mental quality is required, and its ingredients should be sought impartially from every side. The man who inherits an estate, who runs a large factory, who speculates himself into a fortune, and who is trained to perceive and to guide public opinion, has a place in public life equal with the man who, as the old French proverb says, it simply took the trouble to be born. The future of democracy will lie, indeed, with the broad spreading of its net for those earnestly desiring to give it service.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his office responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are discarded unless.

Prohibition and the Welfare of Mankind

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: One of the common sayings of the day, "Prohibition is a farce," is often repeated by those who wish to drink or to sell liquor, but is denied by those who know what the Eighteenth Amendment has accomplished and the harm it has done in sympathy with those results.

I have a warm, friendly feeling for all America's allies in the World War, and realize their especial need for a strong export trade at this time. Furthermore, I comprehend that by many Europeans wine is probably considered to be beneficial as milk, and selling liquor as honorable as selling gloves.

But I wish all American readers could know that certain papers in the United States are working diligently for the European liquor interest, and that many occasional paragraphs hostile to prohibition seen in other papers probably emanate from this same European source.

L'Exportateur Français, a French commercial journal, commented not very long ago upon the success of the anti-prohibition movement in Canada, claiming for the Commission for Exportation of French Wines a large share of the credit for success:

Our action assumed the most diverse forms: drawing up of tracts and pamphlets, editing of the latter and their distribution throughout Canada, press publication and controversies, furnishing of funds at the right moment. The French Wines Commission was able to note last year already that its publicity campaign in the great newspapers edited in the English language in the United States (New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, Daily Mail) had given rise in the American press to many numerous comments highly favorable to its cause and had given a greater impulse to the anti-prohibitionist literature of both continents.

Because liquor is still used in the United States in defiance of the law, Americans are hardly justified in pronouncing the amendment a failure. Even if the reform has not yet accomplished all that was hoped for it, that it has already done much is unquestionable.

It must be remembered that cases of intoxication seen on the street, rare as they are now in proportion to former numbers, are magnified and multiplied in careless speech. Moreover, to the complaint that prohibition has wrought evil by introducing noxious drinks, it can be answered that many more fatalities resulted from drinking before prohibition than in an equal time since the enactment of prohibition, notwithstanding the dangerous substitutes. This fact seems to be commonly unknown or ignored, but the records exist.

It should be possible to discuss prohibition without bitterness. The first thing is to agree on the point of view. To certain rules of safety sane individuals generally submit; as that matches are unsuitable playthings for children, or that persons on street crossings should respect the preferences of the traffic officer. The consensus of opinion is that it is to the advantage of the race to obey these rules, and such liberty as they invade is surrendered more or less cheerfully.

The advocates of prohibition would be glad if the welfare of mankind could be recognized as a more urgent motive than the gratification of the senses. Then, with agreement as to what constitutes the welfare of men, probably the somewhat childish resentment at being controlled would disappear, because in time self-control would render compulsion unnecessary.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the demand that men shall examine their opinions and loyally accept proven truths as they appear. We are warned against holding ideas blindly and defending them with obstinacy, instead of weighing their value. The first step is to examine facts fearlessly; the second is to ponder upon them and follow their leading.

Americans owe it to themselves and to the coming generation to study the argument for prohibition and the results it has thus far accomplished. F. C. Worcester, Mass.